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Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 2 1874

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March 5-tf

Southern Notes.

The Mississippi House of Representatives has fixed the salary of members at $500 per annum.

The last report of the Auditor of Missouri, dated February 28, 1874, shows the bonded debt of the State to be $18,148,000, upon which, for the year 1873, interest amounting to $1,037,840, was paid.

There are said to be 125 attachees to the South Carolina General Assembly; that is $23,000 for the Senate and $28,500 for the House, or $51,000 for both Houses. How is that for attachees?

The Chattanooga Times, of the 19th, states "there is scarcely a single case of smallpox in town. There are a few cases of varioloid, but they are all of an unusually mild character. There is not the slightest danger of an epidemic."

The Chattanooga Commercial has this: "The ladies' temperance prayer meeting, is held daily at 5 P. M, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. All ladies interested in the cause of temperance are earnestly requested to attend. Do not stay away for fear you will be forced into a 'crusade' if you come. There is no danger."

Memphis Avalanche: "Some sixty-five Chinese laborers, who passed up on the steamer Jas. Howard, a week or so back have gone by rail to the Pacific coast. They have been working a year or two on Louisiana sugar plantations, but, tiring of the labor, they started for the western slope of the Sierras."

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Republican says: There has never been a time when so much interest was manifested in the cultivation of tropical fruits, and especially the orange, as now. Young trees are selling at twice and three times former prices, and seeds are in great demand. Many who have been sceptical on the subject are now going in for an "orange grove" as the basis of future wealth.

The Governor of Virginia has approved the bill, just passed by the Legislature, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the sale of any intoxicating drink in any bar-room, restaurant, saloon, store, or other place within the limits of the Commonwealth, from 12 o'clock on Saturday night to sunrise of the succeeding Monday morning. The law goes into effect at once.

SCENE IN THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE. "Mr. Speaker! *Mr. Speaker!* Mister Speakea—KER! ain't I 'titled to de flo', sah? I got up, sah, next after Mr Smith, who was next after Mr. Johnson, who was next after Mr. Brown, who come next to Mr. Burns, who was next to Mr. Bates, who was next to Mr. Ball, who was next to Mr. Blue, who was next to Mr. Barclay, sah, and have stood here until they all got through turnabout, and now it's *my* turn.

On Monday last there died in this city an old negro, named Judy Paxton, who, when a young woman, living in Abingdon, Virginia, nursed the embryo hero, Joe Johnson, while the General was yet in his swaddling clothes. July was always very proud of this eventful period of her life, and frequently spoke of "Mas' Joe" in terms of high approbation, as a "blessed good chile and no mistake." Judy's funeral was largely attended by the colored people of Knoxville, with whom she was a great favorite.—*Knoxville Press and Herald, March 18.*

Says the Richmond Enquirer: Mr. John B. S. Dimitry, formerly on the staff of the New Orleans Times, and more recently connected with Forney's Philadelphia Press and the New York News, has severed his journalistic relations, and accepted an appointment to a professorship in the governmental college of Baranquilla, in Bogota, United States of Columbia, whither, accompanied by his wife, he departed early in February.

The Wilmington Journal says that a child of Mr. John Curtis, a resident of Masonboro Sound, while at play Tuesday morning, in the yard attached to that gentleman's house, was heard to scream very violently and suddenly appeared to be afflicted with a peculiar, and it is feared, a mortal illness. The child was taken into the house, when a small red spot was observed on the face, which gradually increased in size until nearly all of the face was covered by it. The discoloration soon changed from red to purple, and the child was thrown into convulsions, and at last accounts was not expected to live. It is thought that it was bitten by a rattlesnake.

THE WHISKY WAR.

A Fulmination Against it of Some Ambiguity.

[Saturday's noon news telegraph to The Constitution.]

CLEVELAND, March 21.—The mayor has issued a proclamation against disorderly assemblages. It will be at their own peril if they attempt to molest citizens in the orderly exercise of their lawful rights, whether in the streets or elsewhere. It is impossible to say what course the ladies will now take as the proclamation applies to them equally as much as to the crowds who followed them in their rounds.

BLOOD.

Death, Murder and Garroting.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 21.—A mine car rope broke, which, in descending the slope, kill three persons and wounded seven others.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—E. Biples, banker and agent of European steamships, was fatally shot at his residence. The assassin is unknown.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Two of the stowaways taken back to Havana by Capt. Deaker of the American steamship New York were garroted on the 3d and imprisoned in Moro Castle.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The Wachusett, with Commodores Parker and Rogers, is below. All are well.

Bail has been refused in the cases of the Grant parish prisoners, though the majority of the jury were for acquittal.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

STRIKES, BURNINGS AND WAGES.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The machine shops of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company were burned, destroying valuable patterns, and badly damaging three locomotives. Loss estimated at $100,000.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The laborers on the Erie Railroad, at Long Dock, have struck. Freight is accumulating.

The New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Erie Railroads have advanced the price of tickets to all Western points, and old rates again rule.

MARINE.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The steamer Baltimore, from Bremen, brought the crew of the Imprube, from Daboy for Liverpool, which ship was abandoned at sea.

Arrived—Sea Gull.

SUMNER'S SHOES.

BOSTON, March 21.—A Democratic caucus has nominated B. R. Curtis, vice Sumner.

FOREIGN.

WOLSELEY RETURNED TO ENGLAND—THAMES FRESHET DOING DAMAGE.

LONDON, March 21.—Wolsely has debarked. An immense crowd was present.

There is an extraordinary tide in the Thames. It is doing much damage along the banks. Sewers burst, the floors of many houses forced up, and several children and a number of horses drowned. Business at the wharves has been suspended, and the fires at Woolwich arsenal extinguished. Another rise is apprehended to-day. Temporary embarkments have been erected.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

LONDON, March 21, noon.—Fives 40 5-8. Erie 39 1-2.

LIVERPOOL, March 21, noon.—Cotton buoyant; uplands 8 1-8a8 1 4; Orleans 8 3-8; sales 18,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation, export; to arrive 1-8 higher; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary shipped in February and March 8 3-16; do do shipped in March and April 8 3-16 do do deliverable in April and May 8 1-8; do do deliverable in May and June 8 3-16; nothing below middlings shipped in March and April 8 1-4; do do deliverable April and May 8 3-16; sales of Orleans nothing below low middlings, shipped March and April 8 7-16; sales include 10,000 American.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton firm; sales 3290 bales; uplands 16 5-8; Orleans 17.

Cotton sales for future delivery opened as follows: March, 15 3-4; April, 15 27-32a15 29-32; May, 16 15-32a16 1-2; June, 15 31-33 a16 3-32; July, 17 19-32a17 7-16.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn steady and firmer. Pork, mess $16 12½a16 25. Lard firm and steady; steam 9 9-16a9 7-8. Turpentine heavy at 48 1-2a49. Rosin firm at $3 strained. Freights heavy.

Arrived out—Transatlantic, Oxford, Rufus.

Homeward—Alice Reed.

Gold opened 11 7-8. Stocks active, lower. Money 3. Gold 11 3 4. Exchange—long $4 85; short $4 88. Governments steady. State bonds quiet.

MARKET REPORTS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Corn—sacked ear, $1; white 95.

Hams—sugar-cured 13 1-2a14½; bulk 10 3-8a 11.

Wheat—white $1 75a1 85; amber $1 65a 1 75; red $1 60a1 80.

Wheat Bran $1 20a1 25.

Oats—mixed 65a68; seed 68a70.

Rye—$1 25a1 80.

Barley seed—None in market.

Corn meal 95.

Grits $6 25 per barrel.

Flour—Super $6 00a7 00; extra $7 00a 8 25; family 8 50a9 00; extra family 9 50a 10 00; fancy 10 50a11 00.

Coal—car, 35a40.

Lime—40a50.

Cement—$3 35a3 50.

Bacon—Clear sides 10 1-2; clear rib 10½; shoulders 8½a8 1-2.

Bulk—Dry salt clear sides 9 5-8; clear rib sides 9 1-4; shoulders 7 1-2.

Lard—Kegs 11½a12; cans 11½a11¾; tierces 10 3 4a11; buckets 11½a12.

Sheeting, etc—4-4 brown sheeting 11; 7-8 brown shirting 9 1-2; 3-4 brown shirting 7 1-2.

Cotton yarn $1 40.

Coffee—Rio 30a32c; LaGuyra 33a36; Java 42a45c.

Sugar—A 11; white, extra C 10½; yellow 10 1-4a10 1-2; Demerara 11 1-2a11 3-4.

Iron Ties—9 1-2c per lb.

Bagging—2 lbs. 14 1-2; 2 1-8 lbs. 15; 2 1-4 lbs. 15 1-2. Gunny 12 1-2a13.

Candles—18 per lb.

Cheese—17 1-2a18 1-2 per lb.

Hogs—6 cents gross.

Beef Cattle—3 1 2a5

Nails $5.

Soap, per box, $3 75a4 40.

Field peas $1 25.

Molasses 35.

Hay—Timothy 1 40a1 55; clover 1 00a 1 25; millet $1 25a1 60.

THE WHISKY WAR.

A Jewish Rabbi on the Woman's Crusade

THE MODERATE AND IMMODERATE USE OF LIQUORS DISCUSSED FROM A SCRIPTURAL AND MORAL STANDPOINT.

The Duty of Men and Women in the Premises.

Protest of Being "Put to Shame Before the Civilized World as a Priest-Ridden and Woman-Ridden People."

A large number of people listened to an essay on the temperance question, as now agitated by American women, by the learned Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 5th instant. Dr. Wise said:

Is it morally wrong to take a glass of beer, wine or champagne at dinner, or at any other time? or is it hypocrisy for hypocrisy's sake that persons using such beverage do it secretly as long as they can hide the fact? Let us see first what might be called morally wrong.

Morally wrong is that which the intelligence by common consent calls so; or, as our religious friends maintain, which the Bible characterizes as such.

ALL NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY

used wine or strong drink, as they called it in Hebrew, as a beverage, and as ingredients of the sacrifices. Among modern nations, the Mohammedans only make an exception. They drink no wine, and eat no pork. We have no statistics to prove that this has made them any better, purer or wiser than Christians or Jews. They use other stimulants in another form, some of which are of an unchaste and destructive nature, such as opium and polygamy. There is no difference in taking the stimulants in this or that form, the effect being precisely the same.

Outside of the Islamites, however, the use of wine or strong drink as a beverage is common among all classes of society, excepting, of course, honest and upright temperance people in our country and in England, who are rather scarce, as were the Nazarites and Rachabites among the ancient Hebrews.

Well then, intelligence by common consent does not declare the use of such beverages immoral; hence it is as moral as eating choice food, sleeping on costly couches, promenading, or seeking amusement and pleasure in any legitimate form.

WHAT DOES THE BIBLE SAY

on the subject? Moses certainly had no idea of prohibiting the use of wine or strong drink; for he says to the priest (Levit. x, 8) "Wine and strong drink thou shalt not drink, thou and thy sons with thee, when ye come into the tabernacle of the congregation," etc., or wherever and whenever acting in an official capacity; but outside thereof no such prohibition exists in the laws of Moses, for either priest or people; and Moses was very strict in dietary laws. Whatever was sacrificed upon the altar, like salt, flour, oil, pigeons, doves, sheep, goats and cattle—was also intended as most desirable articles for common consumption. With the exception of the feast of booths, wine was one of the ingredients of the sacrifices, and included also in the tithes given to the priest. So it was considered one of the necessaries of life. The law considering the Nazarite is an exception for the sake of gloomy asceticism, in which the Orient abounded.

Whatever Moses did not prohibit, the Prophets did not. Isaiah, upbraiding the weakness of his people, says, "Thy wine is adulterated with water," and the Psalmist sings, "And wine gladdens the heart of man." Rachabites are praised by Jeremiah for their obedience to their father's teachings, without any recommendation whatever of their custom. The ancient Hebrews called the public banquet *mishteh*, "a drinking occasion." They opened and closed every meal on Sabbath or holiday with wine, closed the Sabbath with wine, as is the case this day among the orthodox Jews, who must have wine to perform their religious duties well. Moses and the Talmud are not opposed to the use of wine or strong drink. The Jew might consider it superfluous to be more orthodox than Moses, the prophets or the rabbis of old.

I did not succeed in finding

IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

that anything "going into the mouth" is sinful. Jesus and his disciples did drink wine, that is certain, also, at the last supper; so did the primitive Christians, as Paul says, and so does the Church to date. There is not a passage in the New Testament which prohibits the use of wine or strong drink as a beverage, and it is difficult for Christians of the nineteenth century to be more orthodox than Jesus and his apostles. Therefore it must be admitted that intelligence by common consent and the Bible of both Jews and Christians do not consider it a moral wrong; hence, it is not, to use wine or strong drink as a beverage. This admitted, it follows that you have no right to tell this or that man, "I may, but you shall not take a glass of wine; it is moral for me, but immoral for you," unless you argue from the principle of economy, which makes no moral wrong of the thing itself.

Let us examine for a moment into

THE ARGUMENT OF ECONOMY.

It is maintained that the products of nature and industry are for the sustenance and comfort of all. If one uses and wastes so much more than his just share as a person, another must be deprived of his—i. e., provided there is no more than exactly enough for all. Therefore, to waste God's gifts, they say, is indirect theft. The materials changed into fermented beverages are wasted, turned to useless purposes.

It is not established in my mind that this proposition will be indorsed by modern practicians of medicine, who stimulate patients to quicken the functions of the organism. It is not decided in physiology and dietetics that the alcoholic ingredients in man's food are superfluous. Nor is it satisfactorily established that men, who must perform a certain amount of labor in a given time under exhaustive circumstances, can do without stimulants, and in justice to their health and vigor. But these being strictly scientific questions, I cannot discuss them here. We know that many a gem of poetry and song owes its existence to a smile of beauty, or an affectionate glance from bright eyes. We also know that many others and no less charming beauties of poetry or music owe their existence to

A CUP OF OLD WINE.

We know, furthermore, that talent and genius sleep on the calm mirror of imagination; they rise and flash forth their innate fire by the undulations of the phantasy, as the ocean shows its silvery hue by high towering waves. Genius and happiness delight in undulated imagination. But this is a psychological question to which I cannot do justice here. We know that nine-tenths of all human beings use stimulants in this or that form, hence, if common usage proves anything, it cannot be called superfluous or a waste of material. Still we will not insist upon this disputed point. For argument's sake, let us admit it is one of the many forms of waste common to civilized society, and reconsider the point.

AFTER THE LADIES

Now, I will say nothing about our good ladies' bonnets, flowers, feathers, braids, curls, and butterflies; not a word about laces, ribbons, velvets, silks, scarfs, sashes, tassels, fringes, chatelaines, fans and parasols; not a mention of necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, finger-rings, breast-pins, hair pins, card-cases and portmonnaies, chains, watches, lockets and charms; not a whisper about cuffs, veils, paniers, flounces, diamonds, garnets, carbuncles, emeralds, sapphires, amethysts, ambers, rubies, opals, pearls, or glass beads; for I really think if it was not for the beautiful variety of woman's dress, in shapes, colors and textures, these streets and houses would look as prosaic and monotonous as a coal mine. Speaking of waste, I am going merely to make

WAR ON THE GENTLEMEN'S BUTTONS.

Every one wears at least one dozen of buttons on his coat, when actually, in summer, he needs none, and in winter four will do him. This waste of buttons costs the country no less than five million dollars a year, which is clearly wasted.

It is true, the land producing wine, or corn, barley and hops, used in making fomented liquors, might serve better purposes; so might the fields and meadows yielding oats and hay for aristocrats' horses be also used for better purposes; and the material and labor squandered in the construction of gala furniture, would build comfortable homes for all the poor families in this country. But here I have inadvertently run my subject into the province of national economy, to which I can not do justice here. Civilized society has ideas of its own in this respect especially the friends and patrons of commerce and industry. In national economy it makes no difference whether so and so many thousands of persons derive their support from the manufacture and sale of fermented liquors or silk ribbons, cigars or beer, wines or matches, champagne or bracelets. It is all waste, in one sense, and none in national economy. Therefore, the same right which that poor girl has to purchase cheap trinkets, looking from a distance like that wealthy lady's costly jewels, the same right has the poor man to purchase his cheap drink, and to derive the same satisfaction from it as Mr. Toplofty does from his imported champagne and Habaras; more so even, for the money spent by the former remains in the country. If this is correct, it follows that the use of wine or strong drink can not be called either immoral, impious, ungodly, or even a waste or property.

But it is not the use,

IT IS THE ABUSE

of the thing, which is the cause of the complaint and excitement. The intemperate use of wine and strong drink degrades, brutalizes, ruins body and soul, stupefies reason, benights the judgment, and is frequently the cause of shocking crime and untimely death, of sorrow and affliction, of insanity and suicide. It is inebriety against which Moses holds up Noah and his degraded son Ham, Lot and his deluded daughters; against which Solomon and Isaiah, and many other prophets and sages, speak solemn words of admonition and rebuke. The abuse is a calamity, which, for the sake of humanity, ought to be remedied by just and proper means.

Here a story of the Talmud must be narrated. A heathen asked a rabbi, "If your God hates our gods and idols, why does He not destroy them if He is almighty?" "You worship sun, moon, stars, mountains, rivers and all the various objects of nature," the rabbi replied; "can you expect of the all-wise God that He destroy His beautiful creation on account of some foolish men?" This, indeed, is the real point at issue.

IS IT PROPER, JUST AND WISE TO DESTROY OR PROHIBIT THE USE

of anything not improper in itself on account of some foolish or wicked men who brutally abuse God's gifts? Is is just and wise to punish the innocent in order to reach the guilty ones? Have we any right, or is it common usage in the civilized world, to prohibit things because they are liable to abuse by the imprudent or unjust? Let us quote parallel cases and decide by analogy.

One of the most horrible causes of calamity and crime, of the loss of honor and virtue, and the destruction of happiness and life, is *money*. My time is too brief, the wildest imagination too feeble, to depict a mere fraction of the woes and crimes caused by money. It makes rogues of honest men, and villains of generous souls. It blinds the eyes of the wise, and perverts the words of the righteous. Money makes slaves, hypocrites, gamblers, thieves, robbers and assassins. Money, alas! ruins virtue, beguiles innocence, turns uprightness into falsehood, outweighs honor and patriotism, brings wickedness, shame and brutality. The wealthy, alas! as well as the poor, give and take bribes to cripple the arm of justice. Thousands of souls are lost, other thousands languish in penitentiaries and houses of correction, hundreds expire on gallows, countless hearts are broken and families ruined by the curse, or rather abuse, of money, and the corrupt appetite to possess it, more, still more, of it. Brethren, let us pray, sing and preach to abolish and utterly prohibit all sorts of money, which is Satan's medium to purchase lost souls. Brethren, let us pray for all those poor sinners who use money.

But before we do, let us look upon another, and probably no less fatal, source and cause of crime, shame and destruction—

ITS NAME IS LUXURY.

I do not mean effeminacy, sensuality, and lasciviousness; I mean extravagant indulgence in expensive diet, costly dress and equipage; to outshine and outlive, if possible, every other person. Is there any degradation of human nature to which an insane luxury has not mislead thousands of God's creatures? Is there any category of shame or crime which has not received its victims from the corrupting hell of extravagance? It is the apish pomp and madmen's masquerade which ruin persons and families, which force business men into bankruptcy and suicide, and innocent persons into the dens of shame and crime. You have heard of public men who must sacrifice their honor to keep up the capricious style and tone of the day. You hear and see daily the exchange of purity for trumpery, and of veracity for glittering and deceitful masquerades. Purgatory is not large enough to hold all the victims of insane luxury. Well, then, let us have a revival and close all stores which offer for sale such abominable articles, offering that horrible temptation to the innocent, ruining so many souls and families, so many helpless women and children. Let us form calico societies, muslin unions, and leather clothes associations; and let us move back into Adam's paradise, because ever so many people abuse God's gifts in this world.

Is there anything in this wide universe, however blessed and necessary, that cannot be abused? Among all the feelings of the human heart none give us more delight or genuine happiness than the love and affections which unite spouses in perpetual and reciprocal esteem, friendship and sympathy. Look upon the shocking crimes and nameless woes emanating from the abuse of that identical love of the sexes. Jealousy is the progenitor of hatred, life-long and implacable animosity, brutal hostilities, murder and suicide, and all that is of daily occurrence. Physicians only know how many thousands lose health, cheer and happiness, the noblest functions of soul and body, how many are carried to an early grave. Seen many poor and guiltless children suffer, wither and perish, and all this by the abuse of the holiest and most generous feelings of the human heart. I will not shock your feelings by recounting the woes, vices and crimes narrated daily by the press—the social evil, the abortions, the foundlings. It is enough to know and understand what abuse will do.

* * * * *

Now, ladies and gentlemen, let us meet the evil at the root.

TAKE RELIGION ITSELF AND SEE WHAT ABUSE

will make of it. All the barbarous cruelties which man in its brutal rage could inflict on man, outrages of all descriptions were committed, persecutions of individuals and nations were decreed and executed in cold blood, destructive wars were waged, millions of men were made miserable, and other millions slain—all by the abuse of religion. And just now, generous dames and damsels are misled to abuse prayer and benediction themselves, take the name of the Lord their God in vain, and make public demonstrations under the influence of abused religion. There is nothing so holy, so sublime, so divine that man in his delusion can not abuse. Shall God destroy his beautiful creation because foolish men worship the objects of nature? Can we abolish money, luxury, beauty or religion, love or prayer, because they are abused and become the sources and causes of misery, afflictions, shame, crime and ruination? Human nature and the civilized world respond emphatically, No! If the law prohibits that which is not criminal or immoral *per se*, it is despotic, challenges resistance, renders itself contemptible, undermines the respect also for good and necessary laws, makes hypocrites and hidden rebels, and defeats its own ends. It demoralizes. If public opinion stigmatizes that which is neither criminal nor immoral *per se*, it weakens itself, and renders itself powerless. If religion and prayer are abused to wage war on liquor to-day, they may be abused to-morrow, on the same principle precisely, to persecute and pray out of their houses and homes, Free Masons, Catholics, foreigners, infidels or anybody who is not fashionable; suits not the taste of his neighbors, or does not conform to vulgar prejudices. If the passions may be ignited with impunity to override and defy the law and the Constitution, in this or that form or by any means, it matters not how or what, we stand at the brink of lawless despotism, and the gates are ajar for all sorts of violence and persecution, oppression and destruction of all personal rights. As practical a people of common sense as we are, let us keep in sight that the passions once roused invariably end in mischief, and destroy the very thing they mean to build up. The passions once fully roused, may lead us back into all the excesses and brutalities of the Middle Ages.

No nation on earth, modern or ancient, can boast upon respecting higher or treating better

THE WOMEN OF OUR COUNTRY

than we do; nor do any deserve it better. We are willing to grant them equal rights in every respect, but we must refuse to be governed by them. Let them not put us to shame before the civilized world, as a priest-ridden and woman-ridden people, after the heroism of our soldiers, the genius of our inventors, and the liberty of our country have filled all with admiration. There are plenty of means at our command to protect the community against the abuse of liquor and many other abuses; but passion, fanaticism, despotic laws, priestcraft, and changing the course of nature in subjecting the law to passion, and man to female dictation, will never accomplish any. There are means at our command to check inebriety and excess, and I am willing to assist in reducing them to practice; but it is not the theme of this essay. Here I wanted to establish this:

1. The use of wine or strong drink as a beverage is no moral wrong, nor can it properly be called a waste of property.

2. Whatever is not wrong to one class of our people cannot be made to any other in a Democratic country.

3. The abuse of anything not criminal or immoral *per se* justifies not the abolition or prohibition thereof.

4. Penal or prohibitory laws against acts or usages not criminal or immoral in themselves defeat the very end and objects of all law.

5. The abuse of religion and prayer is more than the abuse of liquor.

6. The present crusade will not remedy the evil; it is contrary to law and liberty, and ridicules us in the eyes of the civilized world.

The decree of King Ahasueras, the ruler of Medo-Persia, reads: "That every man be ruler of his house, and speak according to the tongue of his people."

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at 1 10; selling at 1 12. Silver, buying at 1 05; selling at 1 08.

Exchange—Buying at par; selling at 1-4 premium. Bonds and stocks—Georgia 6s 70a75; 7s 84a87; 8s 98a$1. Atlanta city bonds—7s 70a72; 8s 79a81. Augusta 80a83; Georgia Railroad stock, 91a93; Georgia Railroad bonds 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 74a78. Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 90a92. Central Railroad stock 73a76. Rome city 7s 58a62; Savannah 83.

Sundries.

SEEDS—Clover $8 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; herd's grass $2 50; Hungarian millet $3.

COTTON YARNS—We quote at $1 40 per bunch all numbers.

CANDIES—We quote stick candy 14½a16; common fancy 17a25.

TOBACCO—Common sound 42a45; low medium 47a50; medium 53a55; fine 60a70. extra fine 80a$1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 13; Princess twist 85; Brown's Log Cabin $1 00

IRON—Bar iron $4 25 two horse tyer, axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels, Ames'; $15; horse and mule shoes 7 1-2a8 1-2; horse shoe nails 20a30.

OIL—Kerosene 28.

LEATHER—Sole, hemlock good damaged 25 1-2a28; good 29a33. White oak 40a50, Black upper 40a55.

BLUE BUCKETS—$2 75 per dozen.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS—Wamsutta, 7¼; Bedford, 8; Amoskeag, 7½a8¼; Arnold, 7 1-2a8 1-2. Fancy stripes and polka dots 10 1-2 cents. All standard brands 10c. Garner 8½a9.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 11; 7-8 9 1-2c.; yarns $1 40; sewing and knitting thread 60c.

Sheeting, etc.—Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirtings 7 1-2 per yard; 7-8 shirtings 9 1-2 per yard; 4-4 sheetings 11 per yard; 7-8 drill 11 1-2 per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Monitour goods are a 1-2 cent under the above quotations.

Atlanta Produce Market.

DRIED FRUIT—Rough peaches 6a8; pealed nominal at 12 1-2a18.

EGGS—14 cents.

POTATOES—Sweet $1 25 per bushel. Irish $1 per bushel; per barrel $3 50a$4; seed $3a$5 50.

FEATHERS—We quote at 75a80 for prime selections; mixed 65a70.

BEESWAX—25c.

RAGS—3c.

POULTRY—We quote chickens at 27 1-2c; good hens 30c.

BUTTER—We quote good country at 25c; Tennessee 25a30.

ONIONS—We quote $3 50a3 00 per bushel.

WOOL—Washed 35a40c; unwashed 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans 75a 85; refined syrups 45a55; Sugar House molasses 35 cents in barrels.

NAILS—We quote at $5 for 10ds, and 25c. additional for diminishing grades.

SALT—We quote Virginia $3; Liverpool $2 per sack.

FISH—We quote as follows: Half barrels, Nos. 1 and 2, $8 75, $7 75; in kits Nos 1 and 2 $1 75. No No. 3 in market.

PEPPER—We quote at 30.

SPICE—We quote at 18a20.

GINGER—We quote at 16a17.

CRACKERS—8a12.

SODA—We quote from kegs 7½; boxes 9.

RICE—We quote at 9½a10; inferior 8a9.

TEAS—We quote Imperial at $1a1 50; Young Hyson $1 15a1 50; Black 75a$1 25; Gunpowder $1a1 50.

POWDER—Du Pont & Hazard's $7 50; Sycamore Mills $7 50; blasting $5 25; fuse per one hundred feet 65.

SHOT—We quote patent $3 85a2 93; buck $3 15a3 25.

LIQUORS—We quote common rectified whisky per gallon $1; Robertson county $1 25a3; Bourbon $1 25a5 50; corn whisky $1 50a1 75.

BROOMS—We quote at $2 50a4 50 per dozen.

SOAP—We quote at 5a8c per pound, or $3 a4 50 per box.

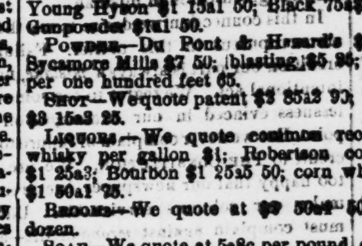
VINEGAR—Atlanta made commercial 28a 35c; fancy 50a75.

PEAS—Stock $1 25a1 30; white $1 50 per bushel.

BEANS—White $2a2 25 per bushel.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,



UNDERTAKER,

And Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

Of all sizes and descriptions.

Also Agent for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER.

Receive orders for carriages at any hour, both day and night. No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets. aug3-d12m

STATE NOTICES.

Treasury of Georgia,

ATLANTA, March 14, 1874.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE of GEORGIA

ARE hereby notified that these bonds must be presented for payment at the STATE TREASURY in ATLANTA, whereupon, if genuine, those payable in NEW YORK, or elsewhere out of the State of Georgia, will be paid in exchange on New York if desired; and those payable at the State Treasury or elsewhere in Georgia, will be paid in currency or checks on Athens, Augusta, Columbus, Macon or Savannah, as the holder may prefer.

All matured coupons of approved bonds of the State of Georgia, wherever payable, will be paid on presentation at this Department; and all payable without the limits of the State will be paid on presentation at the Fourth National Bank of New York.

No Interest will be Allowed on Overdue Bonds after the 31st inst.

☞ Express charges paid by Owners.

By order of the Governor.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

mar14—dtillapril1.

Treasury of Georgia,

ATLANTA, March 14, 1874.

HOLDERS OF THE CHANGE BILLS OF THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC R. R.,

ISSUED before and during the war, are hereby notified that they can present them for examination at the State Treasury on and after the

First Day of April Next.

The person presenting them will be required to accompany them with the following affidavit, to-wit:

GEORGIA, ——— County.

I, ————, of said county, do solemnly swear that I am the bona fide owner of certain Change Bills of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, herewith presented, amounting to. (Leave this blank as some, on examination, may be rejected as spurious.) That I became possessed of them in the regular course of business, and that I did not purchase them or any part of them for extra profit or speculation, and that I have had them in my possession from and after the first day of April, 1863.

(Signed with the owner's name.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me ————, N. P. or J. P., or any other officer authorized to administer oaths or take affirmations.

By order of the General Assembly.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

mar14—dtillapril1

MISCELLANEOUS.

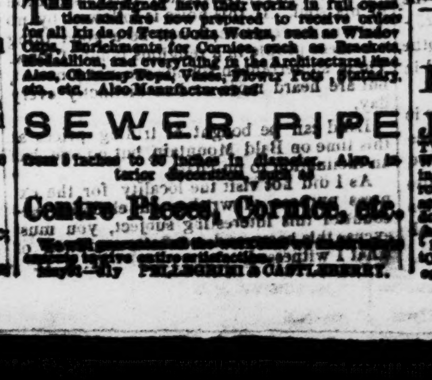
DANCING SCHOOL.

PROF. NICHOLS

WILL commence his SECOND SESSION in DANCING on Thursday, March 19, 1874, at Concordia Hall, Mitchell street.

For circular of terms, etc., call at the Hall or Phillips & Crew's Book Store. mar14 d1w

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS.



THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornices, such as Brackets, Medallions, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornices, etc.

Work guaranteed and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

PELLEGRINI & CASTLEBERRY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

HEREAFTER OUR RATES OF ADVERTISING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One Square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Six Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A square is ten lines of solid nonpareil, measuring ¾ of an inch. No advertisement to occupy a less space than one square, and no fractional parts of a square to be estimated.

Advertisements inserted three times a week, 75 per cent of these rates—twice a week fifty per cent. off—once a week one dollar per square each insertion.

Advertisements in Local columns, 20 cents per line each insertion; Local and Business column, 20 cents per line each insertion. Standing notices in the Local and Business column, not less than two weeks, one dollar per square each insertion.

MARBLE WORKS.

Judson's Marble Works,

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

Italian and American Marble,

Monuments, Box Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Iron Railing for Grave Enclosures, Granite, etc.

Office and works, corner of LOYD and ALABAMA STREETS, opposite O. H. Jones & Co's. Sale and Livery Stables.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Prices reasonable.

Terms cash.

Address D. N. JUDSON, Atlanta, Ga.

aug10-ly

WM GRAY

july24—d1y

EDUCATIONAL.

SOUTHERN MASONIC FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE spring term of this institution for the year 1874 opens on the 14th inst.

Our teachers are experienced, and there will be a full corps in number.

Music and the fine arts—common in the best female schools—receive special attention here. The most approved physical exercises are had daily, while the rules and regulations of college exclude all undue association.

Covington is forty-one miles from Atlanta, on the Georgia Railroad, and is a most healthy and pleasant location.

Tuition for the scholastic year..........$ 60 00
Expenses, including board.......... 2?4 00

For special information send for catalogue.

J. N. BRADSHAW, President.

Covington, Georgia, January 3, 1874. jan11-tf

Conyers Female College.

THE Conyers Female College, located in the flourishing town of Conyers, 2? miles east of Atlanta, on the Georgia Railroad, is now, under the management of a full corps of experienced and successful teachers, in full operation.

The superior advantages of this institution, owned and chartered by a large company of gentlemen who are animated with the sole desire of crushing out namby-pambyism in female education, and of affording increased facilities for thorough mental culture at reasonable rates, should be generally known.

Board at $12 50 per month in the best families of the place. Tuition in the College classes $40 per annum. For instruction on the piano $40 per annum.

For further particulars address

REV. H. QUIGG, President.

feb24—d3m

DR. J. H. LOGAN'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES

On Whitehall Street No. 153,

IS fast acquiring its limited number of 30 pupils, and is one of the best institutions of the kind in Georgia. Tuition per month, payable per month in advance, $4 25, $5 25 and $6 25.

feb22—d1f

HACK LINES.

Gainesville and Dahlonega HACK LINE.

LEAVES Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train.

Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to PORTER'S SPRINGS or other points upon reasonable terms.

CUMMING AND DULUTH HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO. are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connection with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cumming at ... and connect with the down train to Atlanta. Leave Duluth on arrival of the ... Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

oct1— d1f

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

The Largest City ... Circulation

DEFIES REFUTATION.

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by [illegible]

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

General Traveling Agents:

T. M. ACTON and J. W. ANDERSON.

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

Brevities.

The Agassiz memorial fund has reached $91,283.

"The [illegible]" is what a Dayton man calls the present movement in favor of temperance.

Marshal Serrano, President of the Spanish Republic, is to receive a salary of $100,000 per annum.

Rumors obtain that Mark Twain, Chas. D. Warner and Bret Harte are to start a humorous weekly.

A down-town boarding-house martyr says he is in favor of cremation—especially in his coffee.

The smallest salary paid to a Postmaster in this country is $3, and a large number receive sums ranging from that amount to $12.

One of the Duchess of Edinburg's handkerchiefs is worth $5,000, and cost for its production five years of labor, besides the eyesight of the unfortunate workwoman.

The Emperor of Russia's brother sent a casket of diamonds from the Caucasus as a wedding present for his niece, but when it arrived at St. Petersburg it was found to be empty.

Only one birth has occurred in the White House, and that was a boy. The female suffragists should never succumb in their efforts to realize the full enjoyments of the rights of their sex until they also put in a representative.

A fashionable christening in New York had to be postponed recently on account of the non-arrival of a steamer which was to have brought a bottle of water from the Jordan, which was to have been used in the ceremony.

Here's a chance. Said an old gentleman to Miss Phœbe Couzins: "I wish you would give up this foolish notion of running about to lecture and settle down, have a husband and be a good housekeeper." Miss Couzins replied: "Barkis is willing, but where's your man?"

The whisky war in Ohio is damaging the whisky trade of Cincinnati about $20,000 per day. The Enquirer says: "Distilleries in this city which formerly turned out four hundred barrels of whisky per day are now running but sixty. Effect of the crusade."

English railway directors are as thick in the new Parliament as National bank directors are in Congress. There are fifty-two railway directors in the House of Lords and one hundred and twenty-four in the House of Commons, making a total of one hundred and seventy-six.

The old stone mansion in which Benjamin West, the artist, was born, situated within 200 yards of Swarthmore College, Pa., on the West Chester Railroad, was destroyed by fire the other day. The fire is supposed to have originated among a lot of papers stored in the upper story.

The Privy Council of her Majesty, Queen Victoria is just now perplexing itself over the case of Nilcomul Lahiree vs. Bhoobunessuree Bebbya, which is complicated by the presence of one Hindoo husband, two wills and three wives. The Hindoo husband dies, the wives refused to be incremated, and there were not enough wills to go round.

The California farmers, it is reported, could not have wished for more favorable weather than has lately been prevailing. The grain is already at an advanced stage, and the wheat yield especially promises to be enormous. In Montery county alone, the yield is estimated at 60,000 tons. Californians are in the habit of predicting that that wonderful State ere long will be the granary of the world, and every year the prophecy looks more and more like fact.

In the last week of February ninety-five Englishmen landed at the little Island of Caprera to pay their respects to Garibaldi. He was not in good health and could not see them all, but he received a small deputation to whom he expressed his appreciation of their love and sympathy. In the last three years Garibaldi has received many presents from his friends and admirers, including agricultural implements and machinery. More than 5,000 addresses of sympathy or congratulation have been presented to him since 1871. Before he took up his residence on the island no one visited it, but now many steamers stop there.

The Cartersville Sentinel.

This is the title of the youngest North Georgia journal. Mr. P. H. Brewster, its editor, announces that the politics of the paper will be Democratic, and that it will aid to the utmost the great moral and religious principles which are the foundation of all good society and good government. Mr. Brewster thoroughly understands the ways of Cartersville journalism, and his new enterprise evidently has a substantial basis for future prosperity. There is room for the Sentinel, both in Cartersville and on our table. We welcome it to the latter.

The North Georgia Railroad.

The people of Cobb and Cherokee are full of railroad-building ardor. They declare that the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad can and must be built. Committees have been dispatched to Ducktown and other places along the proposed line, to arouse a slumbering people to a proper appreciation of, and zeal for, the promising enterprise. Enthusiastic meetings have been held in Marietta nearly every day this week, and as soon as the soliciting committees return from the railroadless points up the line, a grand meeting is to be called, when all the business places are to be closed. Marietta proposes to give her undivided attention on that day to the promotion of the new railroad. A large amount has already been subscribed, and the Journal says that "everything looks favorable."

The company is duly chartered, and fully organized. Col. James R. Brown is its President. The right of way has been secured. The iron and motive power can be procured by a mortgage on the unencumbered road bed. To build that road bed is now the rub. The first twenty miles can be built for $25,000 cash, in this way: A company of contractors—reliable parties—agree to bid for one hundred convicts, and to employ them in building this twenty miles of the road, taking their pay in stock, except $25,000, which they will require to feed, clothe and guard the convicts while employed in the construction of the road.

The people of Cobb and Cherokee are in earnest. Their whole action is business. They indulge in no resolution-nonsense, no empty rhetoric, no quarreling over routes or depot locations. It is simply a question of raising $25,000, one-half of which is already booked. Speed the iron rails.

The North Carolina Volcano.

Later news of the North Carolina volcano. The Morning Telegraph says an acre of the top of the mountain has sunk and is smoking. The rumbling continues. The people have gone to praying in the extremity of their alarm. [illegible] it looks as if there was some reality in the thing.

☞ Mr. George Treat, of California, the owner of the well-known horse Thad Stevens offers to match him against any other horse, mare, or gelding, in the world, for a race of four miles and repeat, to rule, for ten thousand dollars in gold coin. Mr. Treat also offers to match a horse of his, which he does not name, for five thousand dollars against twenty-five thousand dollars that he will beat the best recorded time ever made in the United States by any running horse, to rule, from one mile to four miles, the party accepting this proposition to name the length of race to be run.

Griffin Star.

The editorial in yesterday's Constitution on the subject of editorial writing was clipped from the above paper. The credit was not given through mistake.

In this connection we desire to say that we are scrupulous in this matter. Failure to credit on our part is always a *mistake*, not an intentional act. We regret to see some carelessness evinced in our exchanges on this point. But we never complain of failure to give credit to The Constitution. We are only too happy that our newspaper brethren can make our columns serviceable. But we must complain against *wrong* credit—attributing our editorials or other matter to other journals, as did our friends of the Waynesboro Expositor, in their last issue, though, we know, unintentionally.

The Ashantee War.

The first detachment of the returning soldiers of the English army that conquered the Ashantees, arrived in England yesterday and were greeted with immense enthusiasm.

The cause of the Ashantee war was the interference of the Ashantees with English gold diggers on the coast of Africa. The Ashantees were wont to eat up the adventurous gold seekers. British pride and British cupidity could not stand this, and hence the war. Whatever may be said of the English government, it deserves the honorable compliment that it is never slow to protect its people.

The Ashantees fought gallantly, but they were unable to withstand British valor. They were whipped into renouncing the proclivity for dining on English chaps. They have made certain other concessions that will start them on the pathway to civilization.

England in the meantime is giving her brave and successful soldiers a hearty welcome.

Our Big Canal.

Our telegraphic despatches inform us that the Committee on Railroads reported unfavorably on the Senate bill to aid the Atlantic and Great Western canal, and that the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

Our Washington letter, written the 18th, states that the friends of the Canal have concentrated on a bill before the House Committee on Commerce, which is given pretty lengthily in the letter and which inaugurates a grand comprehensive scheme of national water improvement.

Putting the two matters together it looks as if the unfavorable report of the committee instead of indicating the death of the measure simply means that it is about to assume another shape.

The Carlist Cause in Spain Strengthening.

There is nothing like the element of "stick" in fighting. No matter how desperate and damaging a series of reverses one side may suffer, if that side will but hold out the tide will begin to turn after a while. For some time the Carlist cause has been steadily retrograding. The Carlists met with continual defeats. They lost foothold after foothold. Their army was torn by intestine dissensions. They lost ground constantly. Lately they have begun to change matters. They have assumed the aggressive. They have fought with new zeal. They have won a number of successes. Their enemies have been divided and seemed to lose heart.

The telegraph tells that a heavy column of 12,000 Carlists is on a successful march unopposed. To show that the government is uneasy, it has issued orders for no war news to be published in the papers save such as is official. This is highly significant. We may get garbled war intelligence after this.

The Bald Mountain Scare.

What an Eye Witness Says.

Asheville Pioneer.]

In relation to the phenomenon that is now terrifying the people in the neighborhood of the Bald Mountain, candor forces me to admit that I do not believe their fears altogether groundless.

I was on the mountain on the night of the 1st inst. The noise seemed to be under the ground in a small valley between what are called the Round and Stone mountains, though I could not exactly determine the locality. Sometimes the shocks are very heavy, accompanied by sounds similar to the detonations of artillery, and the earth is shaken for miles around. A very perceptible movement is seen among the trees when the vibrations take place, and the houses are sufficiently jarred to arouse children from their nightly slumber, when they manifest their fright by cries and screams.

The sound is more distinct in the valley than any other place. The people who live in the vicinity are very much alarmed, and many of them are preparing to emigrate. A protracted meeting is in progress in the immediate neighborhood, and upwards of forty persons have professed religion and joined the Baptist Church, the only denomination in this section. Prayer meetings prevail, in which all take an active part, from the worst sinners to the best and purest Christians. I attended one of these meetings and feel safe in saying that it was the first religious assembly I ever witnessed where every one was deeply interested in the salvation of his soul. If this noise is followed by no destructive eruption, it will be a good thing for these people in a religious point of view. These subterranean sounds are not constant, but are heard more or less distinctly every day.

Land can be bought at trifling prices at this time on Bald Mountain, but no one has an inclination to purchase.

As I did not visit the locality for the express purpose of writing an elaborate account of this interesting subject, you must excuse this hasty and indefinite narrative of what I witnessed. [illegible]

THE NATIONAL DITCH SYSTEM.

Senator Norwood's Washington Correspondent.

THE MEASURE PENDING IN CONGRESS FOR A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF WATER IMPROVEMENT—A GRAND AFFAIR OF 100 MILLIONS.

The Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

Washington, March 18, 1874.

Editors Constitution: The friends of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal have concentrated on Mr. Sheats' bill, now before the House Committee on Commerce, and which is expected will be reported favorably. This bill differs essentially from the one introduced in the Senate by General Gordon and in the House by Colonel Bell. It provides for a system of national works, including the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, the James River and Kanawha Canal, and the Niagra Ship Canal, and the improvement of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers, the Michigan Canal, the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, and the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers. The sections relating to

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL

are as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so soon as the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company, under supervision of the War Department, shall have prepared for use ten consecutive miles of the canal hereinafter described, at either or both ends of their line, and the same shall have been accepted by the War Department, and said company shall have filed with the Secretary of the Treasury their first mortgage bonds, conditioned as hereinafter provided, payable in fifty years from date, in an amount not to exceed eighty thousand dollars per mile in each section of ten consecutive miles of canal thus completed and accepted, then, and in that case, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to pay said company, in the currency notes of the United States hereinafter provided, the sum of eighty thousand dollars per mile on each of said ten consecutive miles of canal thus completed and accepted, or so much thereof as said company may require; and so on from time to time as each additional section of ten consecutive miles of said canal shall have been completed by said company and accepted as aforesaid, and upon which said company shall have first mortgage bonds in the manner and for the amount above provided, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to said company an additional amount of eighty thousand dollars per mile in said currency. And should the last section of said canal be less than ten miles, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay to said company at the rate of eighty thousand dollars per mile for the same in proportion to the length thereof. Said canal shall start from some eligible point on the Tennessee River, at or near the town of Guntersville, in the State of Alabama; and run thence eastwardly, by the nearest, cheapest and best route, to the Coosa River, at or near the town of Gadsden, in the said State of Alabama; thence, by the nearest, cheapest, and best route, to Rome, in the State of Georgia.

Sec 2. That whenever said canal shall pass through or over the public lands of the United States, the right of way is hereby granted, with the right to use any materials found on said public lands necessary of the construction of said works, and power to improve and make navigable any stream, or to use the same for the purposes herein specified. The dimensions and capacity of said canal shall be such as shall be fixed and determined by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President: *Provided,* That the width thereof at the surface of the water shall not be less than seventy-five feet, or the locks less than one hundred and thirty feet in length and thirty feet in width, or depth of water in the prism of the canal less than five feet above the miter sill of the locks: And provided, That this grant is made subject to the following conditions: The canal shall remain forever a free public highway to all who may chose to use it; the tolls charged upon any kind of property or merchandise passing over said canal shall at no time exceed five mills per ton per mile: Provided also, That said company shall complete said canal in its whole length, ready for use, within five years from the passage of this act.

HOW THE COMPANIES ARE TO BE INCORPORATED.

Section eight provides that the said Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company, the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, and the Mississippi and Atlantic Steam Navigation Company are hereby recognized as bodies corporate under this act, for the several purposes herein specified and for no other, with full power to enact and establish such rules, regulations and by-laws for the control and management of their affairs as they may respectively deem necessary, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of any of the States.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVERS.

Sec. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, and he is hereby authorized and required, to open, and improve the navigation of the Ohio River, the Illinois River and Michigan Canal, and Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, and the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers. And to this end he may remove obstructions in the channel of said rivers, or narrow and contract the channels thereof by means of wig-dams and other means, so as to increase the depth of water therein, or construct canals and locks and dams, or adopt such other proper and approved means as may be most conducive to secure the object sought to be attained. The Secretary of War shall begin and prosecute the works on said several rivers in as many different points and places as may be conducive to, and consistent with, a thorough, speedy, and efficient construction of said several works on said several rivers; and to the speedy completion of all of said works on said several rivers, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered, and required to control the Engineer Corps of the United States, to employ other competent engineers, to hire laborers, and to purchase machinery, materials, boats, and appliances necessary for the speedy and efficient prosecution of said several works.

HOW THE SINEWS OF WAR ARE TO BE PROVIDED.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue the currency-notes of the United States hereinafter provided to an amount not to exceed twenty million dollars, which shall be placed to the credit of the Secretary of the War, at such times and in such amounts as he may, from time to time, require and demand; which said currency-notes shall be exclusively used and expended by him in the construction of the works mentioned and provided for in the aforesaid ninth section of this act: Provided, That said sum of twenty million dollars shall be divided equally among said several rivers and works, the Tennessee and Coosa rivers together constituting one of said works: Provided, That said sums thus apportioned among the several works and rivers be more than sufficient for the completion of any one or more of them, then the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to [illegible] [illegible] in the construction of any other of said works should the same be needed [illegible]

Sec. 11. That when the works [illegible] or more of the said several works provided for in the ninth section of this act shall be completed in all their parts ready for use, and the passage of vessels plying on said several rivers, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to [illegible] not exceeding five mills per ton per mile, upon the freight and merchandise passing through the locks [illegible] on said several rivers so as aforesaid constructed. Such tolls shall be set apart and applied by him for paying the operating expenses and keeping said works in [illegible] good order; the remainder to be applied in the redemption and payment of the amounts expended under the provisions of this act for said improvements on said several rivers until such amounts shall all be paid: Provided, That should said tolls exceed of said works, at any time for a period of one year exceed four per centum of the amount of said currency expended on any of said rivers and works, over and above the operating expenses and to keep the said works in repair, such tolls shall then, and so often thereafter as the same shall occur, be reduced until the amount of toll shall not exceed four per centum per annum upon such amount of said currency expended on said several works, and the additional amount needed to pay operating expenses and keep said works in repair and good order; that when the amount of tolls collected and applied as aforesaid shall be equal to the amount of currency notes expended on any one or more of said works, over and above the operating expenses and to keep said works in repair, then and thereafter no greater toll shall be collected on any of said works than may be necessary to maintain the works in repair and pay operating expenses.

Sec. 12. That for the purpose of raising funds for the speedy prosecution and construction of said several works hereinbefore provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to issue currency notes of the United States to an amount not to exceed $100,000,000, in denominations of not less than five dollars. Said currency-notes shall be applied exclusively to the construction of the several works authorized by the provisions of this act, and shall be issued no faster nor in any larger amounts than shall be necessary in the due, speedy, and efficient prosecution of said several works.

Sec. 13. That for the pupose of carrying into effect the provisions of the last foregoing section of this act there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise expended—— thousand dollars.

THE SCOPE OF THE BILL.

It will be seen this bill embraces a system instead of a special canal bill, and provides for the inauguration of a grand movement in behalf of internal improvements. The English papers are discussing this measure, and approve of it, and the bill also finds favor, strange to say, with the New England members. Senator Wright, of Iowa, will introduce the bill in the Senate.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Frobel has been untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, and of other internal improvement projects, and when success comes, as come it will, he must reap his reward and stand prominent among public benefactors. Senator Norwood has also been a hard worker in the same cause.

IN GENERAL.

There is no truth in the report that Col. Robb is after Collector Atkins' scalp.

It is thought Congress will abolish the Freedmen's bond or let them paddle their own canoes.

Nothing doing in Congress to-day. Everybody gone to the launch of the steamship "City of Pekin" at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Summary of State News.

NORCROSS.

On last Sunday morning the case against the Rev. James Simmons was disposed of before the Baptist Conference at Norcross. Col. J. J. Thrasher occupied the chair. The charges against Simmons were that he entertained opinions on vital questions "so erroneous, pernicious and unscriptural that it would be injurious to the cause of Christ for him to be retained in Church fellowship." Mr. Simmons was heard at length in his own defense, and when he had concluded, Major James moved that he be expelled. This motion was carried, amid some feeling. The charges against Rev. Mr. Davis were laid on the table indefinitely.——A Norcross man is out in a card reaching for the slayer of his dog.—*Advance.*

ROME.

The reason why a prominent merchant of Rome did not attend church last Sunday has just leaked out. His wife found a hair pin hid in his whiskers and he had such a time explaining how it got there that there isn't hair enough left on his face to hide a cambric needle.——The injunction case between certain citizens of Rome and the City Council, on the tax question, was heard to-day.—*Commercial.*

GAINESVILLE.

The wheat crop is looking well.——There is a great demand in Gainesville for small houses, but a still greater demand for large houses with small rents.——The stable of Judge J. W. Davis fell down on last Wednesday morning, and that afternoon there was a horse funeral.——Gainesville will go through the turmoil of an election for councilman on the 26th inst.—*Eagle.*

SAVANNAH.

Last Monday, little Rosa, daughter of Mr. Cecie Berrian, was run over by a wagon and seriously injured.——A skating carnival took place at the new Masonic Hall, Tuesday night, and was largely attended.——The Boat Clubs of Savannah are making arrangements for a regatta this year that will eclipse anything ever seen in that city before.—*Advertiser and Republican.*

AUGUSTA.

There was the usual horse accident in Augusta on Wednesday, and a very sick rider had to be carried home.—— Smith Lodge of Good Templars gave a barbecue in Columbia county last Wednesday. A delegation from Augusta attended, and a good time was had generally.——The break in the Augusta Canal will be speedily repaired with little or no damage.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

COVINGTON.

The roads all over this county are being put in splendid order.——Covington claims the best looking lot of old bachelors in Middle Georgia.——The contract for building a new jail in Newton county was let to Messrs. Allen & Rooks, for $8,997 97, and work will commence immediately.——The heavy rains in this section during the early part of the week caused several streams to overflow upon wheat and oat patches. Considerable injury has been done to the grain.—— It is reported that the Granges of Newton county have decided to dig all the graves and bury the bodies of their deceased brethren. This is done to prevent extortion on the part of that middle man, the Sexton.——There are over ten million of women in America, and yet a Newton county man is thinking seriously of suicide because he was rejected by a sixteen year old girl.—*Enterprise.*

HYMENEAL.

On Friday, the 13th of March, at the residence of the bride's father, in Dahlonega, Mr. Frank L. Arundel to Miss Lizzie W. Price.

In Augusta, on Wednesday, Mr. Moses Bar, of Nashville, to Miss Eva Plier, of Augusta. Ceremony after the Hebrew form.

DEATHS.

Mr. William Bell, for many years a resident of Waynesboro, died last Saturday night.

Near Camilla, on Sunday night last, Mr. J. M. Freeman, of consumption.

[illegible] L. Wallbour and Jessie [illegible] citizens of Savannah [illegible] morning [illegible] the 16th instant, Mrs. John [illegible]

The Contested Election Case of Sloan vs. Rawls from Georgia Up.

No Action.

BILL TO AID THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL REPORTED AGAINST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CONSTITUTION.]

Washington, March 20.—Full Cabinet meeting, except Fish, who is sick.

The Comptroller calls for the condition of national banks to close of business on February 27th.

Nominations—John P. Billingsley, Postmaster, Marion, Ala.; Frederick H. Schenck, of Indiana, Consul at Barcelona.

Confirmations—Ramsdell, Marshal Eastern Virginia.

HOUSE.

Several speeches on the election dispute of Sloan vs. Rawls, from Georgia. No action.

The District of Columbia matter occupied the balance of the day.

SENATE.

The California Legislature protests against further subsidies to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

A motion to limit speeches on the finance bill to ten minutes failed.

The army appropriation bill was passed. A rider affecting Southern claims was stricken out and goes to the House for concurrence.

The fortification appropriation bill was passed.

Lewis introduced a bill removing the political disabilities of Dabney H. Maury.

THE GEORGIA CANAL.

Stewart, from the Committee on Railroads, reported unfavorably on the Senate bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

The Senate went into executive session.

The Fortifications Bill gives the following: Fort Monroe, $30,000; Moultrie, $20,000; Pulaski, $20,000; Jackson, $30,000; St. Phillips, $30,000; Taylor, $20,000.

The following is an explicit statement of the present situation of Southern claims as passed by the Senate. The Army Appropriation Bill, as it came from the House, did not affect in any respect the measure proposed in the rebel States, but it proposed to augment the Claims Commission by two new members who were to have jurisdiction of all claims for property taken in loyal States. This proposition was rejected by the Senate, and that body further amended the bill by special appropriations by Congress to pay the awards of the Commissary General for loyal States property.

WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, March 20.—For the Gulf States, northeasterly winds, falling temperature and cloudy weather with occasional rain.

THE NORTH CAROLINA VOLCANO.

THE THING KEEPS ON—THE TOP OF BALD MOUNTAIN SUNK AND SMOKING—THE PEOPLE PRAYING.

Knoxville, March 20.—Bald Mountain is between Crooked Creek and Broad River in McDowell county. The mountain extends into Rutherford county and is usually called Star Mountain. The people within 25 miles have been alarmed for 20 days by the grumbling of the earth and sounds like artillery.

All attributed the phenomenon to Bald Mountain. Some fifty dwellers upon the Bald Mountain slopes say it seemed as though the mountain was giving away. The cattle were alarmed and have left home, and the people gathered in the locality and were frightened into prayer. The preachers of the various denominations present stated that an acre of the peak sunk and smoke issued.

Wilmington, March 20.—The following telegram has just been received from Marion county seat of McDowell county, in which Bald Mountain is located, is the latest and most reliable information yet received:

Bald Mountain is in the southwestern part of McDowell county. It was shaken a few days since by volcanic throes, and some of the inhabitants in the neighborhood became much excited and alarmed. However, one of the oldest citizens says the shock was not severer than it was in 1812. We have no reliable information of the emission either of fire or smoke. Two parties of gentlemen, one from Marion and the other from Rutherford, started for the disturbed region to-day.

FOREIGN.

THE ASHANTEE CONQUERORS RETURNED TO ENGLAND.

THE CARLISTS REPORTED IN TRIUMPHAL MARCH IN SPAIN.

London, March 20.—The 23d regiment of infantry of royal Welsh Fusileers which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from the gold coast in troop ship Lamar, disembarked this morning in the presence of an immense crowd. They were met by the Mayor and corporation of the town who presented them with an address, and, also, with a regimental goat to replace the one that died at Cape Coast Castle.

Upon the conclusion of these ceremonies, the troops took up their march for the railway station, where they had lunch before departing from town. The entire route of march from the dockyard to the station was beautifully decorated, and crowded by people who were madly enthusiastic, cheer upon cheer greeting the returning warriors. There were many affecting scenes on the streets. The troops were attired in the same uniform they wore during the Ashantee campaign. The weather was beautiful. The steamship Leviathan, with the returning Highlanders on board, is in sight of Portsmouth. They will land to-morrow.

London, March 20.—The Carlist military agent in this city has received the following dispatch from the Carlist Junta in Bayonne: "General Palacios reports that he is marching in the direction of Machrel, with 12,000 men, after defeating with great loss a Republican column under General Callyo, near Ninglanilla."

Note.—Ninglanilla is a village in the province of Cuenca, forty-four miles south of the city of Cuenca.

Madrid, March 20.—An order has been issued prohibiting the publication by the press of any other than official war news.

MARINE.

Savannah, March 19.—Arrived—Cathline Ligard, Jaril, Enchantress, J. D. Marshall.

Charleston, March 19.—Arrived—T. Bickmer.

Sailed—Gulona, Mary Wiggins, William Connors.

ARREST OF A FILLIBUSTER.

Baltimore, March 20.—The notorious fillibuster Steamer Steamist, was seized today by United States Marshal Goldsborough by order, it is said, of the government authorities at Washington.

FOREIGN SCRAPS.

Berlin, March 20.—The committee of the Reichstag has voted the second time against fixing the ordinary strength of the army at 400,000.

Vienna, March 20.—The Emperor having accepted the resignation of the Hungarian ministers, has appointed Herr Betto President of the new Council of Ministers.

FOREIGN.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

IRISH HOME RULE DISCUSSED—FRESHETS, ETC.

London, March 20.—General Wolsley arrived in Portsmouth this evening. The Lord Mayor of London will give a banquet to General Wolsley on his arrival here. Lord Salisbury, of the Indian Society, announced the loan of fifty million dollars for India, of which [illegible] necessary.

The waters of the Thames rose rapidly to-day, overflowing its embankments in this and flooding the adjacent stores and warehouses.

Putney was inundated severely and there were several narrow escapes from drowning.

Reports started by the Daily News that the Fenian convicts will soon be released, are generally discredited.

In the bankruptcy case of the Metropolitan Street Tramway Company liquidation has been ordered.

In the House of Commons to-day, motion was made that the letter of Chief Justice Cockburn, in regard to Mr. Whalley's commitment for contempt of court be carried to the Committee on Privileges, but on a suggestion from Disraeli, it was referred to a select committee. Disraeli gave notice that the Government would ask for the adjournment of the House from March 31st to April 13th. He advised that a session be held to-morrow, and that next week be devoted to passing bills of supply. He promised that the Budget would be ready on the 16th of April.

On the report of the address, Dr. Butt moved an amendment representing the dissatisfaction of Ireland with the present system of government, and declaring it the duty of Parliament to consider speedily the means of removing such discontent.

Dr. Bull said the Irish asked for the government of their local affairs, leaving to Parliament the control of supreme matters. The government of Ireland was based on distrust of the people, and they asked for a new Prime Minister, not for immediate home rule but for a complete policy of conciliation.

The Mayor of Dublin seconded the amendment.

Gladstone opposed it, and argued that such legislation as the amendment proposed was impracticable—there was no authority to determine what claims could be considered as exclusively Irish.

Lord Robert Montague, Geo. Bowyer, M. Johnston and others supported the amendment.

Sir Michael Besch, Chief Secretary of Ireland, denied the gravity of the grievances. He said each party in Ireland interpreted the Home Rule according to its own particular wants.

The discussion then closed and the amendment was rejected by 51 to 118.

THE VIRGINIUS.

ENGLISH ENQUIRY IN RELATION TO ITS VICTIMS.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 20.—The Gleaner, of March 7th says: "In accordance with instructions received from Her Majesties government an enquiry will shortly be held in respect to the relatives of those English subjects who were captured on board the steamer Virginius and shot by order of Gen. Burrell, at Santiago de Cuba." It is thought this enquiry is with a view to securing compensation from the Spanish government.

THE FRESHET.

Montgomery, March 20.—Travel from here to Atlanta will be resumed to-morrow on schedule time. The repairs on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad will probably be completed to-day.

☞ *Editors Constitution:* The people of the Fifth Congressional District will be called upon this fall to elect a representative in Congress. If Mr. John H. James, of your city, could be prevailed upon to accept that position, it would give general satisfaction to the entire District. He is recognized everywhere in the District as a man of common sense, and eminently practical. Let him be called unanimously to represent us in the halls of Congress. His record will be in deeds, not in words.

Patron of Husbandry.

Byron, Houston county.

Financial and Commercial.

Atlanta Cotton Statement.

Atlanta, Ga., March 20, 1874.

Cotton closed firm at 14a14¼ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	19	bales
By Air-Line Railroad	33	"
By West Point Railroad	1	"
By Georgia Railroad	10	"
By Central Railroad	48	"
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	2	"
Total	113	"
Receipts previous	52,821	"
Total receipts	52,934	"

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	28	bales
Shipments previous	50,988	"
Total	51,016	"
Stock on hand	1,918	"

New York, March 20, 1874.—Consolidated receipts 76,141. Stock at all ports 676,853. Stock in New York 127,333.

Telegraphic Markets.

New York, March 20.—Cotton dull at 16 1-2a16 7-8; sales 2,236 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 925 bales; gross 4,348.

Cotton sales for future delivery closed steady with sales of 20,400 bales as follows: March, 15 11-16. April, 15 25-32a15 13-16. May, 16 3-8. June, 16 7-8. July, 17 5-16.

Southern flour dull and lower; common to fair extra $6 80a7 20; good to choice $7 25a11. Wheat heavy and 1a2c lower. Corn a shade firmer; new western mixed 85a86. Coffee in moderate request; Rio 24½. Sugar firm and active; fair to good refining 7 3-8a7 5-8; molasses 7 1-4; Muscovado 7 3-8a7 5-8; centrifugal 8 1-2. Molasses quiet with small sales. Rice quiet and firm. Rosin $2 50. Turpentine firm at 49. Pork dull and nominal; new mess $16 12 1-2a16 25. Beef quiet. Lard opened firm and closed heavy at 9 1-2a9¾.

Money easy and offered at 4. Exchange dull $4 85. Gold 11 3-4a11 7-8. Governments strong and active. State bonds quiet and nominal.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

New York, March 20.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to day:

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	68,712	bales
Same week last year	74,209	
Showing a decrease of	7,497	
Total receipts at all United States ports to date	[illegible]	
To same date last year	[illegible]	
Showing an increase of	[illegible]	
Exports from all United States ports for the week	81,151	
Same week last year	69,506	
Showing an increase of	11,645	
Total exports from all United States ports to date	[illegible]	
Same date last year	[illegible]	
Showing an increase of	[illegible]	
Stock on hand at all United States ports	[illegible]	
Same week last year	542,197	
Showing an increase of	[illegible]	
Stock on hand at all interior towns	[illegible]	
Last year	[illegible]	
Showing a decrease of	[illegible]	
Stock on hand at Liverpool	[illegible]	
Stock at Liverpool same time last year	[illegible]	
Showing an increase of	[illegible]	
American Cotton afloat for Great Britain	[illegible]	
Same time last year	[illegible]	
Showing an increase of	[illegible]	

Augusta, March 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 15; receipts 164 bales; sales 586. stock, 17 108; weekly receipts [illegible]; shipments 2,54[illegible]; sales 4,000.

Savannah, March 20.—Cotton firm; stock 6,261 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,794; to continent 9,347; coastwise 1,078.

Port Royal, March 20.—Cotton—weekly receipts 10 bales; stock 170.

Macon, March 20.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14½; stock 9,[illegible] bales.

Memphis, March 20.—Cotton quiet; weekly receipts 7,183 bales; shipments 13,148.

Columbus, March 20.—Cotton quiet.

Liverpool, March 20, 4 p. m.—Cotton sales of uplands, nothing below low middlings, deliverable in May and June 8 3-16.

Liverpool, March 20, 5 p. m.—Cotton sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in March or April 8; do. do. April or May 8 1-16; do. do. deliverable in May or June, 8 1-16.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm.

Charleston, March 20.—Cotton—stock 42,162 bales; weekly net receipts 5,930; gross 5,958; exports to Great Britain 2,302; continent 4,712; coastwise 3,839; sales 6,000.

Cincinnati, March 20.—Flour unchanged. Corn dull and declining at 65a67. Pork in good demand; sales at $15 50; closing at $15 60 [illegible] asked. Lard firm; steam 8¾; [illegible] Bacon firm; shoulders 6 5-8a6 3-4; clear rib sides 8 7-8a9; clear 9 1-8a9 1-4, closing strong. [illegible]

New Orleans, March 20.—Cotton firm [illegible] demand [illegible] 14 1-8; good [illegible] 15¼; [illegible] net receipts 1,257 bales; gross 1,705; exports to Great Britain 8,068; to France 308; coastwise 20; sales 5,000—last evening 4,000; stock 272,636; weekly net receipts 22,473; gross 25,075; exports to Great Britain 20,333; to continent 5,095; to France 3,085; coastwise 3,801; sales 45,500.

New Orleans, March 20.—Flour dull; XXX $6 50a7 50; family $8a9. Corn quiet and easier; white 66a67. Oats 60a63. bran, none on the landing or in warehouse. Hay dull; prime $18. Pork quiet and firm at $16 75. Bacon firm with stocks small; shoulders 7 1-8a7 7-8; clear rib sides 9 3-8a9 3-4; clear sides 9¾. Dry salted meats—in first hands—shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 8; clear sides 8 1-2a9 3 4. Hams dull at 11 3-4a13. Lard dull; tierce 9 a9 7-8; keg 9 3-4a10. Sugar dull; good common 6¾; fair 7; good to fair 7 1-4; yellow clarified 9 1-4. Molasses scarce; common fermenting 43 1-4; centrifugal 50; reboiled 62; prime 75. Whisky dull; Louisiana 93; Cincinnati 95. Coffee firm at 22a27 1-2. Corn meal dull at $3 70.

Gold 113. Exchange—New York sight par; sterling $5 40 1-2a5 41.

Montgomery, March 20.—Cotton firm; weekly receipts 943 bales; shipments 74; stock 216.

Nashville, March 20.—Cotton firm; weekly receipts 2,415 bales; shipments 4,549; stock 10,725.

Galveston, March 20.—Cotton—more offerings; good ordinary 14 1-8; middlings 16 3-8; stock 82,804 bales; weekly net receipts 553; exports to Great Britain 7,690; to continent 3,180; coastwise 5,685; sales 12,450.

City Point, March 20.—Cotton—weekly net receipts 811 bales.

Mobile, March 20.—Cotton dull and nominal; not much demand; exports coastwise 769 bales; sales 100; stock 630; weekly net receipts 4,284; gross 4,390; exports coastwise 2 151; sales 9,000.

Shreveport, March 20.—Cotton firm; weekly receipts 1,187 bales; shipments 1,610; sales 2,396; stock 5,406.

Louisville, March 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet. Provisions quiet. Pork firmer at $15 75. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard—tierce 9; keg 9¼. Whisky 90.

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

MANAGER..........MR. THEO. HAMILTON.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, March 23d and 24th.

America's most famous Comedian.

MR. JOHN E. OWENS

SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN DRAMATIC COMBINATION.

Monday Evening—The performance will commence with Tom Taylor's celebrated comedy, in 3 Acts, entitled

VICTIMS.

Joshua Butterby, Esq..........Mr. JOHN E. OWENS

Concluding with Mr. Owens' world renowned specialty

SOLON SHINGLE.

Tuesday Evening—Will be presented Stirling Coyne's admirable comedy, in 3 Acts, of

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

To conclude with Mr. Owens' inimitable farce of

40 WINKS.

Mr. OWENS as..........Doolittle and Spriggins

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission	$1 00
Reserved Seats	1 50
Gallery	[illegible]

☞ The sale of Reserved Seats for Mr. Owens' nights will commence on Friday morning, March 20, at 9 o'clock, at Phillips & Crew's Music Store.

mar 19—d5t

People's Course of Lectures

AT

LOYD STREET CHURCH.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23D.

A SPLENDID POEM,

By that Distinguished Poet,

GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, of N. Y.

SUBJECT—ELIJAH.

☞ A Grand Theme and a Grand Poem.

Tickets only 25 cents. For sale at the usual places.

This poem takes the place of the Fifth Lecture.

mar21—d2t

WANTS.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO CAN ALSO wash and iron. Apply to the Constitution Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES

INTERNAL REVENUE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 4th DISTRICT GEORGIA, Augusta, March 20, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following seizures have been made by me for violation of sections [illegible] Act July 20th, 1868, to wit:

Two copper stills, worms and cap, as the property of Henry Nicholls, of Gwinnett county, Georgia.

One copper still, cap and worm, as the property of Adam Bowman, of Campbell county, Georgia.

One copper still, worm and cap, as the property of Minor & Horton, of Campbell county, Georgia.

Any person or persons claiming any of said property are required to appear and make such claim within thirty days from date hereof, and give bond as required by law, otherwise the same will be sold and the net proceeds deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury.

J. A. HOLTZCLAW, Collector.

mar21—w3t

NOTICE.

No. 5 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., [illegible]

THE partnership heretofore existing between R. N. Fain, John D. Thomas and R. G. [illegible] under the firm name of Fain & Thomas, was this day dissolved.

The business will hereafter be continued by R. N. Fain and John D. Thomas alone, under the firm name of FAIN & THOMAS.

mar21— Grocers and Commission Merchants.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of W. C. Patton & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of W. C. Patton & Co., [illegible] of said district, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. March 20, 1874.

JOHN H. COBB, Assignee, [illegible]

GEORGIA—Dade County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, March 18, 1874.—Whereas, [illegible] has applied to me for permanent letters of administration on the estate of [illegible] late of said county. This is, therefore, to cite all persons concerned to show cause, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in May next, why letters should not be granted as applied for.

Witness my hand and official signature.

J. A. BENNETT, Ordinary.

mar21—w30d

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA.

SATRUDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

C. R. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news."

mar21-ly

Carley, Buck & Co.!

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 49 & 51 Fairlie-st. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window Glass, Lamps, and all Wholesale Jobbing materials. Canvas, Pencils, Crayons, Stretchers, Waters and Oil Colors. Decorating, apr25-codly

REMOVED.—Lochrey has moved his office for the receiving and distilling of cash to Red Hunter street, opposite the Christian Church. He can now fill order with better dispatch than before. When you want to dye go to Lochrey's. oct7-tf

The Seven Wonders of Atlanta.

1. The free mail delivery.
2. The Mineral Spring.
3. Uniformed Police.
4. The Magnificent Fire Department.
5. The New Iron Bridge.
6. The beauty of the ladies.
7. The greatest of all—how Ladies' Underwear can be sold so cheap at No. 45 Marietta street, opposite the Post Office. oct26-deodtf

PEASE'S PALACE DINING ROOMS,

Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:

Select, per quart	65 cents
Medium, per quart	50 cents
Ordinary, per quart	40 cents

Address

O. L. PEASE,

jan11-dtf Atlanta, Ga.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—A good cook is wanted.

See advertisement of Fain & Thomas.

See advertisement of People's Course of Lectures.

See notice of seizures by United States Revenue Collector Holtzclaw.

See legal notice by Judge J. A. Bennett, Ordinary of Dade county.

See notice of J. W. Combs, assignee.

A good cook can find a situation.

REMEMBER Mayson & Norman's mammoth sale this morning

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of Fain & Thomas, grocers and commission merchants.

REDWINE & FOX will close sales of Kentucky Lottery tickets in a short while. Full drawing Tuesday week. One chance in five—a fortune for some one—who will it be. Tickets nearly out. Call at once.

SOLPH & SONS, 5 Loyd and 59 Decatur streets, Cox Creek Coal directly from mines, for sale by car load, ton and bushel. feb27—dlm

MARCH 21, 1874.

THERE will be a meeting of the Memorial Association this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Library rooms. By order of

MRS. J. M. JOHNSON, President.

TO THE GEORGIA MERCHANTS.—You will do well to call on or send your orders to E. T. England, with Johal Rudd & Co., hatters, 453, Broadway, New York. feb21-1m

NOTICE.—Daily services continue at the First Presbyterian Church. Prayer meeting from 9 to 10 o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. G. A. Caldwell, at 11½ P. M.

PERSONAL.—Alderman Keely has returned from his Northern tour.

R. M. Clark, of DeKalb, who amuses himself every few weeks with building a new church or a cotton factory is in the city. His yarns are No. 1.

THE LIVEST DRUG STORE is kept by Bean Berry, at 28 Whitehall street. Prescriptions compounded day and night by men who understand their business. The famous Calhoun Tobacco and a choice lot of Cigars always on hand. feb23—dlm

Editors Constitution: Are the members of the Finance Committee of Council guarding the interests of the city with proper vigilance? The ordinances require certain officers to give bond, and it is reported that one official is discharging duty without having given bond. Why is this, thusly?

CAPTAIN JINKS.

FOR GOOD SHAVING seek Moses Bently, on Marietta street. He has recently had his establishment completely renovated. His bathing department has been enlarged, and he is now prepared to serve his patrons in a style that cannot be surpassed.

THE UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.—We notice that the little frame building, on the City Hall lot, we alluded to a few days ago, has been completed. The engineers are now in possession, and were busy yesterday preparing for the establishment of our meridian line, and other calculations.

ANOTHER DAMAGE SUIT.—We learn that Judge P. L. Mynatt yesterday instituted suit in behalf of the Air-Line Railroad against Grant, Alexander & Co. and Sheriff Ferkerson for damage for seizing a train, laying the damage at $25,000.

I. O. OF G. T.—There will be a call meeting of the Good Templars of this city held in Good Templar's Hall, corner Broad and Marietta streets on this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. All members of the order are respectfully invited to attend. Business of great importance will be disposed of.

ON 'CHANGE.—The meeting yesterday was well attended, and the discussions elaborate and interesting. Citizens not engaged in business are beginning to feel a deep interest in the Board of Trade and express their pride and gratification at its success.

NARROW GAUGE.—A North Georgia belle, it is said can build a narrow gauge road from the State Road to her residence by levying a contribution of $1 on each of her beaux. Upon a careful estimate them she only has 168,000 admirers.

TWELFTH NIGHT MYSTIC BROTHERHOOD.—There will be a meeting this (Saturday) night at 8 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Every member is expected to be present, as this will be the last meeting until November next.

By order of the PRESIDENT.

JOB PRINTING.

Job Printing of every description, all kinds of Counting House and Business Office Work, Hand Bills, Posters and Books executed in the Finest Style, with Promptness and at the Lowest Prices.

Our friends and the General Public who are in want of Job Printing should bear The Constitution Job Office in mind.

Our Job Rooms are on the Second Floor of the Constitution Building.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

March 5-tr

PEOPLE'S COURSE OF LECTURES.—The managers of the above popular course of lectures announce a poem by George Lansing Taylor, of New York, in place of that last lecture, to be given at Loyd street Church on Monday night next. (See advertisement in another column.) George Lansing Taylor is a gentleman of considerable fame, and his poem on "Elijah" will have a full house on Monday night.

The Property Replevied

We alluded yesterday to the fact that a train of cars, the property of the Air Line Road had been [illegible] Grant, Alexander & Co. The property was claimed Thursday afternoon by Mr P A Winfred as agent for Messrs John W Williams and Jesse H Harrington. [illegible] Sheriff Ferkerson as security. This or course releases the attached property, and settles the trouble at least for the present.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

REPORT OF THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Its Flourishing Condition and What is Expected to Do.

The Mechanics' Institute met last evening in pursuance to a call, at their new and elegant Hall, over the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The President elect, Mr. Anthony Murphy, presided, and F. F. Wynne, Esq., acted as Secretary. The attendance composed some of the best men in our city, and considerable interest in the success of the Institute was manifested.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Reports of committees being in order, the following were submitted:

The Committee on Library and Rooms, that they had secured the present hall at a rental of $200 per annum; also, that the condition of the Institute generally was satisfactory. This report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Lectures reported they had been promised three lectures by prominent men at an early day. Colonel E. Hurlburt had consented to deliver the first, and would be pleased to do so any night next week the Institute might see proper to designate. This report was also received, and on motion of J. C. Kimball, Esq., next Friday night was designated as the time, and the Committee on Lectures requested to communicate the fact to Colonel Hulbert.

The Committee on Printing reported that five hundred copies of the Constitution and By-Laws had been printed. A number of these were placed upon the Secretary's desk and distributed among the members.

The Board of Directors nominated the following gentlemen for election to honorary membership, who were elected unanimously: Messrs B Mallon, John T Grant, Joseph E Brown, George W Adair, John H James, V E Tommey, William Kidd, L P Grant and W P Price.

Mr George Dunlop moved that the Committee on Library and Rooms be instructed to at once procure books, papers, etc., for the use of the Institute. Adopted.

This gentleman also, in behalf of the proprietors of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, tendered a copy of the paper to the Institute. The tender was received and the thanks of the Institute returned therefor.

After some discussion it was determined to have weekly discussions upon questions of general interest to mechanics and a committee appointed to select them.

The following will be the subject of discussion at the next meeting:

"Resolved, That the mechanic arts have done more to develope the resources of the world and advance civilization than the discoveries in science and political economy."

The affirmative will be represented by Mr. B F. Sawyer, and the negative by J C. Kimball, Esq. The members generally will participate in the debate, selecting their own sides.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

THE FUTURE PROGRAMME OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Mechanics Institute is soon to become an accomplished success. The weekly debates will be upon subjects not only important to mechanics, but of public interest. These will be occasionally varied by addresses from prominent men, and men who can command audiences. To these debates and lectures the public, and especially the ladies, are cordially invited. A number of donations of valuable books and papers have recently been made, and in a short time it is expected that the reading room will be thrown open.

CRUSADE OR NO CRUSADE?

Some Comments on the Temperance Meeting.

The Same Old Song.

Editors Constitution: I attended the temperance meeting held in the Capitol last night, and must say that, notwithstanding the eloquence of the speakers, it was the same old story, that the pulpit was the great corrector of morals—that the pulpit must do the work! That reformation must take place in the minds of men before you can stop the traffic—that is manufacturing drunkards in this city by the thousand.

Yes, manufacturing drunkards faster than the combined eloquence of the pulpit convert souls to Christ. What the church has done, is doing in the work of reformation I would not say a disparaging word, but wish from the bottom of my heart that each minister could be inspired to hasten the day of salvation to all men.

But is the pulpit ready and willing to wage an uncessing war against the rumseller? Are they willing to unite and go in a body to the rumseller and urge him to give up his business? Are they ready to take the places of sorrowing mothers and wives and pray these men out of their saloons and into some other business? If not, gentlemen, you must take back seats, and let the women go ahead with their crusade against whisky.

You may pass a series of resolutions a mile long but they do no good. Away with them! it is time to act! Men laugh at the idea of a band of praying women. I tell you there is not a christian mother in this city but what would walk and pray from Atlanta to the sea if she could save her husband from degradation and a drunkard's grave. I know one good old mother that would suffer even death, if by so doing she could save her boy who is now reeling through the world hooted at and despised by all save that old mother. They say men are selling liquor according to law. What! making drunkards, widows and orphans according to law! Think of it, "what a shame."

Has the city of Atlanta a right to grant a man a license to spread disease and destruction all around him? Would they grant a license or permit its sale if they were prevented from receiving a revenue from it? No. Then why permit it it? Are the people of Atlanta so poor that they cannot support their city government without this revenue—without manufacturing paupers, drunkards, imbeciles—must they dissolate homes in order to live? If such is the case, we had better tow Atlanta into the middle of the Atlantic and sink it forever. But this is not the case. This young, prosperous city, that will soon number its 100,000 can do without this blood money, rotten with the smell of rum and with hell stamped indelibly upon every dollar of it! Let the men of Atlanta awake! It is time to act. Will you drive out this curse, or shall the women do it.

C. E. J.

One of These Damage Suits.

Editors Constitution: The caption of your notice of my suit against the City Council of Atlanta is calculated to make an erroneous impression. A house and lot which I held in trust, and upon which the taxes have always been promptly paid, last year, as early as September, was sold by the City Marshal, of which I received notice on the very day possession was given. To arrest this trespass, protect my property and reimburse myself for money twice paid, costs, etc., I was compelled to make two visits to Atlanta, in most inclement weather, and kept out the entire night of the fearful storm by the running off of a train. The Mayor of your city, and other officials, assured me (what common justice would dictate) that I was entitled to the reimbursement of all expenses in the case. This was all I asked. My request was laid summarily on the table. I therefore instructed my attorneys to sue for "expenses and damages" for illegal sale and trespass.

In the decision of this case every citizen of Atlanta, and especially every non-resident property holder, is interested.

Yours truly,

I. KNOWLES.

Greensboro, March 10, 1874.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MERCHANTS.

COURSE OF CIRCUITS AND PARTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

1. Atlanta	24	15. Augusta	24
2. Macon	21	16. Middle	9
12. Flint	18	17. Ocmulgee	23
13. Tallapoosa	22	18. Eastern	13
14. Rome	8	19. Brunswick	
14. Cherokee	14		

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON.

SUPREME COURT.

CHAMBERS.

No 18. Argument [illegible]

No 19. Ezekiel B [illegible] from Talbot. Argued. [illegible] in error. B B Hinton [illegible]

No 20. John Dunlap, administrator, [illegible] Whittle. Claim, from Talbot. Argued [illegible] Bethune, E H Worrill, for plaintiff in error. B B Hinton & Son, contra.

No. 21—John T. Grant vs Henry H. Cobb. Claim, from Talbot. Argued. W. A. Little, by E. H. Worrill, for plaintiff in error. Marion Bethune, J. M. Matthews, contra.

No. 22—John H. Walton vs Thomas G. Bahnsen, et al. Claim, from Talbot. Argued. E H Worrill, for plaintiff in error. W. A. Little, Henry L. Benning, contra.

No 23—T. J. Johnson vs. William Scott, et al. Claim, from Talbot. Argued. W. A. Little, J. M. Matthews, for plaintiff in error. Willis & Willis, contra.

No. 24. Gardner, Dexter & Co. vs. Moore, Trimble & Co., et al, rule vs Sheriff, from Talbot, argued. Marion Bethune, E. H. Blandford, Willis & Willis, for plaintiffs in error. E. H. Worrill, J. M. Matthews, contra.

No. 25. William Ragland and wife vs. Moore, Trimble & Co et al, rule vs Sheriff, from Talbot, argued. Marion Bethune, Willis & Willis, M. H. Blandford, for plaintiffs in error. E. H. Worrill, J. M. Matthews, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Blandford, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The United States Courts

The District and Circuit Courts of the United States met yesterday morning at their regular hours, Hon. John Erskine, Judge, presiding.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Wesenfeld & Co., vs. David M. Patterson. Assumpsit. Plea of Statute of Limitations by defendants and demurrer by complainants. The demurrer was submitted to the Court without argument, and overruled. Speer & Stewart, for plaintiff. Doyal, Nunnally & Broyles, contra.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs. Isaac Windham. Illicit distilling. *Not pros'd* on motion of the District Attorney.

Same vs William Thomas. Illicit distilling. Verdict guilty, and sentence suspended.

Same vs Frank Brannon. Retailing unlawfully. Verdict guilty. Sentence suspended.

Same vs Thomas Smith. Plea guilty. Sentence suspended.

Same vs L wis Gwin and Martin Fulgham. Illicit distilling. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.

The same vs Pinckney Olam, principal, and John England, security, *Sci Fa.* Order to forfeit bond set aside on motion. Hill & Conley and Phillips for the movant.

Upon the conclusion of the above business the Courts were adjourned until their usual hour this morning.

The Justices' Courts.

Justice Butt yesterday issued a warrant in an assault and battery case between a citizen and an attorney. There had been a misunderstanding between them about the sale of some personal property the attorney had levied upon, and yesterday the parties came to blows. Fortunately no damage was done to either. The citizen swore out the warrant, but the defendant waived examination and gave bond for his appearance.

The warrants which were issued by Justice Munday against the negro gamblers, Dennis Green, Jerry McCoy, Ben Holland, Kit Lewis and Alfred Strickland were yesterday withdrawn. The prosecution found that he had not obtained sufficient evidence to bind them over.

Station House Report.

Officers W. L. Jones and Holland arrested yesterday a negro boy named James Flewellen for stealing some jewelry from a lady named Mrs. Powers. The boy was locked up in the police quarters. Mrs. Powers seems to be unfortunate with her jewelry, as it is only a few days since she had a different boy arrested for the same offense.

There were only two city arrests.

A WEAK CASE.—The case we alluded to yesterday morning, came up for trial yesterday before the Recorder, and his Honor reserved his decision. The facts as related to us are these: On the 22d of August last an Alabama merchant, Mr. H. C. Fancher, ordered a lot of hats, which was filled by John M. Holbrook. He was rather slow in meeting the payment, and on the 9th of February last wrote to Mr. Holbrook: "I shipped you by to-day's train a car load of lumber, which I hope you will act on the square with me. I am a poor but honest man, have a large family to work for; would have paid you long ago, but other men fooled me, and still fool me, but by the help of God I expect to try and pay my debts. I do not want you to sell the lumber at too great a discount if you can help it. When sold, please send me the remainder, for if any man needs it it is I. I do not own any lumber, but a friend proposed to loan me lumber if it would satisfy my debtors, is the reason I propose this to you. The lumber cost me $1 10 per hundred delivered on the car. You will see what the charges are from here to Atlanta, and then you will see how to sell it to save me."

The bill called for 5,502 feet.

Mr. Holbrook offered it for sale to the lumber men and received bids on it from $13 to $14. He sold it to a dealer at $13. This dealer refused to receive 350 feet of the lumber other than as refused lumber at Adese price. This Mr. Holbrook would not agree to, as he sold it at less than he had been offered by one man, and placed the bill in the hands of a J. P. for collection. He was then reported for selling lumber without license.

It was in evidence yesterday that scores of our merchants take lumber and other articles for debts and sell them. The sale could not injure the regular dealer in lumber as it was sold to one. We are therefore clearly of the opinion that the case against Mr. Holbrook is very weak, and to fine him would be doing him a gross injustice.

Police Commissioners.

On Thursday evening last, the newly elected Police Commissioners met and inaugurated a plan for work. Mr. G. T. Dodd was elected chairman and Dr. W. T. Goldsmith, Secretary.

Among other business transacted a resolution was introduced and adopted establishing the following as the method for for parties to lay their application for position on the police force before the Board:

APPLICANTS FOR APPOINTMENT ON THE POLICE FORCE.

Applicants for appointment to membership on the police force shall present to the Police Commissioners a petition in the form following, which shall be signed by not less than five citizens of good character and habits, and verified by the affidavit of one of them:

PETITION.

The undersigned request the appointment of —— on the police force of Atlanta, and individually and each for himself states and represents to the Commissioners that he has known the said —— intimately and well for the past two years and is qualified to speak intelligently in relation to his character and habits, and states and represents that the said —— is a man of good moral character, correct and orderly in his deportment, and not in any respect a violator of law or good order, and that he is a man of sober, temperate and industrious habits: that he is not addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating drink or other hurtful excess. The undersigned, each for himself, further represents that he has never known or heard of his having been guilty of or arrested for any criminal or disorderly conduct or act. And the parties represent, as aforesaid, that he is a man of truth and integrity, of sound mind and good understanding, and of temper and of temper and manners fit to be a policeman. The undersigned further represent that they are willing and ready to appear at any time at the Commissioners' office and subscribe affidavit to the above verification.

All applications must be in writing. No verbal applications will be received.

Prospective Candidates for the Legislature from Fulton County.

We learn that, besides others, Mr. Frank Ansley, Col. C. C. Nyndet, Joe Dunson, S. B. Reese are thinking seriously of entering the race for the Legislature from the counties of Fulton county. Mr. Loverett is a successful merchant and energetic business man. Colonel Hamber is a reputable planter and gentleman and worth, and Capt. [illegible] is publisher of the Extension Monument, an interesting and live country newspaper. He is deserving and worthy the confidence of the citizens of his county. He did honorable service in the late war, and is an honest man, of ample information, every way qualified to make a faithful and prudent member of the Legislature.

The Red Oak Accidents.

Mr. C. M. Dodson, of Red Oak, gives us the full particulars of the accidents chronicled by us on the 18 h instant.

The house of George W. Cook, situated about one mile from Red Oak, was burned on Monday, the 9th, Mr. Cook losing everything.

The house of W. C. Baker, two miles from Red Oak, was burned on Tuesday, the 17th. Fortunately most of the furniture was saved.

Mrs. Cook was burned on Saturday the 14th, near Mr. James Ragsdale's, two and a half miles from Red Oak. She expired at ten o'clock that night.

Humphrey Brown and William Lewis had an altercation at the house of Dred Cook, two and a half miles from Red Oak on the night of the 14th. Both stabbed one another. Brown is in a critical condition, while Lewis is convalescing.

Proceedings of Council.

ATLANTA, March 20, 1874.

Council met. Present, Hood in the Chair, Spencer, Mayor, and a full board.

RECONSIDERATION.

Alderman Ellis moved to reconsider action on the report of the committee on the funding of city notes, which motion did not prevail.

PETITIONS.

Of John Doyle, calling attention to the damage done his fence by a pile of dirt thrown against it. Referred to Street Committee.

Of John Neal, asking that the sum of $37 35 tax erroneously paid twice be refunded him. Referred to Tax Committee.

Of W. P. Chisolm, asking that Council remit a fine of $1 and $3 50 costs imposed by the Recorder, for not removing fence off of line of the street. No action.

Of W. D. Mitchell et al asking for two lamps, one on each side of Butler street culvert. Referred to Gas Committee.

Of J. O. Harris, Marshal, relative to lot of David Young sold by him for taxes for which Mr. Young held the tax collector's receipt. Referred to Tax Committee.

Of G. T. Dodd, Chairman Police Commissioners asking that Council secure them a suitable room for meeting. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Of Moses Calhoun, asking that his case, for selling liquors in fives and sixes, be referred to a committee for investigation. Referred to Finance Committee.

Of D. G. Jones, et al., asking that Orange street be put in passable condition from Smith to Hood streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Of T. S. Reynolds (with hops) et al., calling attention to the condition of the sidewalk on Mitchell street, between Hayes and Davis streets. Referred to Street committee.

Of O M Barry claiming that he purchased the property of the Atlanta Gas Company sold for taxes, which the company claim is not liable, and asking that the money be refunded or possession given of the property. Referred to Tax Committee.

Of A L Harris, Trustee, calling attention to the damage done his lot, corner of Pium and Dairy streets, caused by rain flowing down these streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Of W E Dickson, asking that the boundary line of Castleberry street, from Forsyth to Thomson streets be established. Granted.

Of Adair & Brothers et al, asking for a pavement to be laid down on Alabama street from Adair & Bros. to Broad street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of J. R. Wallace et al, asking that Daniel street be defined and opened from Decatur to Wheat street. Referred to City Engineer.

Of J W Wilson for a free license to sell fruit on Peachtree street. Granted.

Of R J Griffin, R H Goodman, J T Hagan, J Smith, W T Busbee, committee from Grocers Protective Association relative to tax of ten cents on measures and scales without inflicting any penalty for wrong measures or scales. Referred to Ordinance Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance—Recommending payment of bills amounting to $1,462 45. Adopted.

Street—Favorable on petition of Elsas, May & Co., relative to a drain ditch; favorable on petition of E. Werner, for filling of ravine at junction of Pryor and Fair streets; favorable on petition of J. W. Pearce, et al., for raising sidewalk on Washington street; in relation to the Rawson sewer that Mr. Rawson proposes to pay half the expense of enlarging the sewer, but as the city has no general system of sewerage, and the city has a right to use the various streams, recommend that the Marshal be instructed to notify Mr Rawson to abate the nuisance. (Discussed for a couple of hours, and a perfect avalanche of substitutes offered and voted on.) Adopted.

Wells, Pumps and Cisterns—Favorable on resolution to put a pump in the well at the cemetery; that petition of Nichols, Railsback & Treadwell to dig a well on Alabama street had been granted. Adopted.

Gas—Favorable on resolution to extend gas to Evan's Chapel, at a cost of $830 when practicable, in the judgment of Council. Withdrawn, and re-submitted, "favorable"—ruled out of order by the Mayor. (Considerable gas was expended in discussing this report.) Report as originally offered adopted.

Relief—Adverse on bill of Dr H B Lee; on resolutions of Alderman Fowler that in all cases they will exercise their best judgment in the proper distribution of relief; favorable on resolution of Alderman Flynn that persons making application for relief on the ground of sickness, be required to bring a certificate from the city physician. Adopted.

Fire Department—Adverse, on petition of Mrs. Edwards for permission to erect a wooden building in the fire limits. Adopted.

Tax—Favorable, on petition of R. S. Rust, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, asking for remission of taxes on building used for school purposes; favorable, to refunding $43 88 tax paid by C. M. Barry on property illegally sold; favorable, for refunding $11 35 to E. Foster illegally paid; favorable, to refunding $9 85 to Solomon & Hill, tax illegally paid; favorable, on resolution that the tax and ordinances committee prepare a tax ordinance at the earliest moment. Adopted.

REPORT ON CITY ENGINEER.

M Corput reported that the lines of Pine street had been defined and obstructions ordered removed; that the line of Forrest avenue had been defined. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McMillan:

Resolved, That a check for $5,000 be passed up in favor of the Board of Education. Adopted.

Resolved, That no member of this Council shall speak more than twice on the same subject and not longer than ten minutes without permission of the Board. Adopted.

By Alderman Flynn.

Resolved, That the Gas Committee be required to enquire into the practicability of putting up six of the new patent naptha gas lamps for the benefit of the members of Evans' Chapel. Referred to Gas Committee.

By Alderman Fowler.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be requested to make the necessary arrangements to test the strength of the Broad Street Bridge. Referred to Special Bridge Committee.

By Alderman Goodwin—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the right side of Nelson street between the residence of Vines Fish and Hayne street be placed in proper condition, and that the sidewalk or crossing at the junction of Chapel and Tatnall streets be either sanded or cindered. Referred to Street Committee.

Resolved, That in all future trials the cases be conducted on the part of the city by the City Attorney or some one designated by Council. Tabled.

By Alderman Young:

Resolved, That a lamp-post be erected on the west side of Ivy street, midway between Cain and Ellis, and one on Alabama street, midway between No. 2 Engine House and Loyd street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be instructed to have the fences around the city stable lot put in good condition at once. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Alderman Haas:

Resolved, That a gas light shall be placed at each of the four corners of Broad street bridge. Referred to the committee.

By Alderman Goldsmith:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be requested to examine the map thereof of the [illegible] and report to the Council whether the [illegible] Fraser street [illegible] Mr. Loverett is a successful merchant and energetic business man. Colonel Hamber is a reputable planter and gentleman and worth, and Capt. [illegible] is publisher of the Extension Monument, an interesting and live country newspaper. He is deserving and worthy the confidence of the citizens of his county. He did honorable service in the late war, and is an honest man, of ample information, every way qualified to make a faithful and prudent member of the Legislature.

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Wells, Pumps and Cisterns—Favorable on resolution to put a pump in the well at the cemetery; that petition of Nichols, Railsback & Treadwell to dig a well on Alabama street had been granted. Adopted.

Gas—Favorable on resolution to extend gas to Evan's Chapel, at a cost of $830 when practicable, in the judgment of Council. Withdrawn, and re-submitted, "favorable"—ruled out of order by the Mayor. (Considerable gas was expended in discussing this report.) Report as originally offered adopted.

Relief—Adverse on bill of Dr H B Lee; on resolutions of Alderman Fowler that in all cases they will exercise their best judgment in the proper distribution of relief; favorable on resolution of Alderman Flynn that persons making application for relief on the ground of sickness, be required to bring a certificate from the city physician. Adopted.

Fire Department—Adverse, on petition of Mrs. Edwards for permission to erect a wooden building in the fire limits. Adopted.

Tax—Favorable, on petition of R. S. Rust, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, asking for remission of taxes on building used for school purposes; favorable, to refunding $43 88 tax paid by C. M. Barry on property illegally sold; favorable, for refunding $11 35 to E. Foster illegally paid; favorable, to refunding $9 85 to Solomon & Hill, tax illegally paid; favorable, on resolution that the tax and ordinances committee prepare a tax ordinance at the earliest moment. Adopted.

REPORT ON CITY ENGINEER.

M Corput reported that the lines of Pine street had been defined and obstructions ordered removed; that the line of Forrest avenue had been defined. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McMillan:

Resolved, That a check for $5,000 be passed up in favor of the Board of Education. Adopted.

Resolved, That no member of this Council shall speak more than twice on the same subject and not longer than ten minutes without permission of the Board. Adopted.

By Alderman Flynn.

Resolved, That the Gas Committee be required to enquire into the practicability of putting up six of the new patent naptha gas lamps for the benefit of the members of Evans' Chapel. Referred to Gas Committee.

By Alderman Fowler.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be requested to make the necessary arrangements to test the strength of the Broad Street Bridge. Referred to Special Bridge Committee.

By Alderman Goodwin—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the right side of Nelson street between the residence of Vines Fish and Hayne street be placed in proper condition, and that the sidewalk or crossing at the junction of Chapel and Tatnall streets be either sanded or cindered. Referred to Street Committee.

Resolved, That in all future trials the cases be conducted on the part of the city by the City Attorney or some one designated by Council. Tabled.

By Alderman Young:

Resolved, That a lamp-post be erected on the west side of Ivy street, midway between Cain and Ellis, and one on Alabama street, midway between No. 2 Engine House and Loyd street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be instructed to have the fences around the city stable lot put in good condition at once. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Alderman Haas:

Resolved, That a gas light shall be placed at each of the four corners of Broad street bridge. Referred to the committee.

By Alderman Goldsmith:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be requested to examine the map thereof of the [illegible] and report to the Council whether the [illegible] Fraser street [illegible]

Consignees.

GEORGIA CENTRAL R. R. CO., ATLANTA DIV., ATLANTA, March 21, 1874.

Mocra, Marsh & Co, G H & A W Forde, L Cohen & Co, P & G T Dodd & Co, J C Carter, J C Peck & Co, Eddleman & Brown, M & J Hirsch, L B Langford, Theo Schuman, Lowe, Douglass & Dallas, Cohen & Selig, Thos H Clarke & Co, Phillips & Crew, J H Alexander & Co, F M Winn, J F Jones, F H Le Duc, M T Castleberry, Jno Jones, Lurton B Langford, J W Green, Holmes Calder & Co, McMillan & Snow, Morris & Bro, A E Sage, Geo C Fite, J Whitney, H Castleman, R A Alston, C H Safford, M Wellhouse W Thrash, S C Walker, D B Morgan & Co, R Hendry care Adair & Bros, Burroughs & Wing, Sisson & Co, Pullum & Low, M Lynch & Co, Dr S P Salter, McDaniel & Gilreath, Pope & Fox, Eiseman & F, G W Jack, Phillips, Flanders & Co, Geo Seitz, R P Zimmerman, J Conley, D A Spencer, H Wilburn, Louis Deprate, R P S Kimbro & Co, J Hass, John Kelly, C H Stropp & Co, Mary Jackson, W E & R F Lowry, H Rosenbaum, H Botsford care of Jos Gatins, Geo J Howard, Henry R Powers, J L Cohen, R D Hayes, R Herndon, A Lynden, L Cohen, J G Jones, Eiseman & Bro, H Simpson, Woodruff & Johnson, order Garnes & Hawkins, Schleder & Abraham, Samuel Hayes, J Ben Wilson & Co, J J Williams, Pechter, Marcer & Co, Elsas, May & Co, Meador Bro's, Jno W Burke & Co, Jno E Mann, Frank E Block, M C & J F Kiser, L Schoebel & Bro, Jas R Wyly & Co, Langley & Robinson, Harris & Langston, Jas F Harrison & Co, J S Pemberton, Lowe & Co, Louis Sidney, Cyl L Cohn, Kiser & Wyly, Chamberlin, Boynton & Co, Holland & Co, W R Webster, storekeeper Western and Atlantic R R, L Goodman, John Farley, Bobo & Chapman, Tobin deSalles & Co, McKnight & Sewell, Hyde & Dupree, McPhee & Williams, Hyde & Dupree, Manufacturing Co, M P Gaskins.

Prospective Candidates for the Legislature from Fulton County.

We learn that, besides others, Mr. Frank Ansley, Col. C. C. Nyndet, Joe Dunson, S. B. Reese are thinking seriously of entering the race for the Legislature from the counties of Fulton county. Mr. Loverett is a successful merchant and energetic business man. Colonel Hamber is a reputable planter and gentleman and worth, and Capt. [illegible] is publisher of the Extension Monument, an interesting and live country newspaper. He is deserving and worthy the confidence of the citizens of his county. He did honorable service in the late war, and is an honest man, of ample information, every way qualified to make a faithful and prudent member of the Legislature.

The Red Oak Accidents.

Mr. C. M. Dodson, of Red Oak, gives us the full particulars of the accidents chronicled by us on the 18 h instant.

The house of George W. Cook, situated about one mile from Red Oak, was burned on Monday, the 9th, Mr. Cook losing everything.

The house of W. C. Baker, two miles from Red Oak, was burned on Tuesday, the 17th. Fortunately most of the furniture was saved.

Mrs. Cook was burned on Saturday the 14th, near Mr. James Ragsdale's, two and a half miles from Red Oak. She expired at ten o'clock that night.

Humph

THE SHADOW.

If he once were near,
Oh, if he once were dear—
Love can not die and by forgetting grow
The tired heart will keep his memory bright.

A gentle face to see
At a cool hearth, and flits
Quiet and calm beside the desolate way;
And still the sweet appeal
The shadowy eyes reveal
Takes heart and soul back to a happier day.

Molly M. Hutchinson, in Hoppy's Magazine for April.

ALABAMA LETTER

Religious and Educational Matters--Some Statistics of the Liquor Traffic--Battling for the Right, etc., etc.

HIGH SCHOOL, ECHO, ALA., March 8, 1874.

Editors Constitution: For "lo these many days" I have contemplated penning a few thoughts for your invaluable paper. When I sojourned in the classic halls of our dear Emory and Henry College, Virginia, I subscribed for THE CONSTITUTION. Some time since I renewed, and sent you nine new subscribers. I am well pleased with the book you sent to me—it is well worth $2—besides, you are to send me the paper a year—for all of which you will please to accept my thanks. I believe a good CONSTITUTION is indispensable, doing good work.

You commence a good fight and still your work goes bravely on." May you have the greatest success in extirpating those giant evils which are extant in our Sunny South, and of substituting wisdom, justice and moderation. Rest assured you have the best wishes of thousands of Dixie's lovely daughters and noble sons.

A VITAL MATTER.

In the statistics of 1868 I saw, a few days since, that this State spent $32,000,000 for ardent spirits. That amount would have learned thousands of indigent children to read and write.

Numbers of children in the South go clad in tatters and get but little food in order that animals, calling themselves gentlemen and claiming to be fathers, may have enough (not sense) but cents with which to purchase distilled damnation, that has been extracted from cereals for the bread of which the little ones are famishing.

The time has arrived when we should do our duty.

"Never be a coward
In the cause of right;
Be a valiant soldier
In the world's good fight.

In the fight with meanness,
With the Giant Wrong,
For God, for Right, for Justice,
Battle hard and strong.

Let the Truth be dearer
To our mind and heart
Than the richest perles
Of the mint or mart.

Let the right be stronger
To control our hand,
Than all the gifts of honor
At the world's command.

Let the call of justice
Even in our youth,
Nerve our arms with valor
To battle for the truth."

In the summer of 1873 I left our beloved Emory and Henry College, Virginia, and came to this State to "train the young idea." Since I came here religion has been rapidly gaining territory. Education too has kept pace with her mother. Churches and academies have been are being erected all over the State, the result of which is we have many fine Sabbath and literary schools that are as flourishing as a "green bay tree."

Respectfully,
R. R. BLOCKER,
Principal High School,
Echo, Alabama

Reading Notices.

CURES, AS IF BY MAGIC,
Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough Croup, Pleurisy, Pain and Soreness In Breast, Difficulty of Breathing,
And will Positively Cure

CONSUMPTION.

Majestic in conscious power, this Imperial Remedy sweeps as relentless doom, upon the enemies of the Throat and Lungs.

Heaven born it is, while omnipotent to relieve, simple and harmless. Delicious to take. The Earthly Savior to all afflicted with any disease of the Lungs. Be wise and use Globe Flower Syrup. Don't take any substitute. Thousands of living, grave-robbed witnesses proclaim the wonderful virtues of Globe Flower Syrup.

For sale by all first-class druggists an chemists.

Price, $1 per bottle.

DR. J. S. PEMBERTON, Proprietor,
Atlanta, Georgia.

nov23—mar30—jan16—deodly

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.

octi—d1y

WHY WILL YE DIE?—Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent Doctors use it. Prepared by J. H. Bradfield, druggist, Atlanta, Ga; $1 50 per bottle, and sold by respectable druggists everywhere.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

MR. L. H. BRADFIELD—Sir: Please forward us, immediately, another supply of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,

HUNTER & ALEXANDER.

I could add a thousand other certificates; but I consider the above amply sufficient proof of its virtue. All I ask is a trial.

J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by all the druggists in Atlanta.

mar30-codly

The Great Southern ROUTE

VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain. Cars are at all stations.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and restored. Ample time is given for Meals and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile,
Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta
TO
Richmond, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia, and New York,
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS,

ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA.
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a
Splendid Line of Steamships
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast,

Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.

jan24-dtf

SCHEDULE.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway.

DAILY PASSENGER.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVAL.
Atlanta	P. M. 6:00	P. M. 12:24
Charlotte	P. M. 8:48	P. M. 8:05
North Carolina Railroad Junction	P. M. 8:39	P. M. 8:15

Accommodation Passenger.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVAL.
Atlanta	A. M. 6:34	A. M. 1:40
Charlotte	A. M. 8:19	A. M. 7:27
North Carolina Railroad Junction	A. M. 7:18	A. M. 7:45

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	83 0 A
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 28 P

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9 30 P M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 30 A M
Leaves Chattanooga	8 45 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	12 30 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Arrives at Atlanta	1 10 P M

KINGSTON ACCOMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrive at Kingston	9 15 P M
Leaves Kingston	5 00 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	9 45 A M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte	8 06 A M
Leave Charlotte	6 12 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	9 18 P M

ACCOMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5 24 A M
Arrive at Charlotte	9 45 A M
Leave Charlotte	8 12 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	9 18 P M

Georgia Railroad

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8 40 A M
Leaves Atlanta	6 30 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 P M
Arrives at Augusta	3 45 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 P M
Leaves Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 05 A M
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 A M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 P M
Leaves Stone Mountain	7 30 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	8 30 A M
Arrives Stone Mountain	6 15 P M

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	9 40 P M
Leaves West Point	1 40 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 42 P M
Arrives at West Point	9 17 A M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAILY ACCOMODATION EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leaves Atlanta	7 00 A M
Arrives at Macon	3 40 P M
Leaves Macon	9 10 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 48 P M

MAIL AND PASSENGER—DAILY

Leaves Atlanta	1 00 A M
Arrives at Macon	6 50 A M
Leaves Macon	7 30 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	1 40 A M

Dr. W M. Marvin.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs; Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located, and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. feb19-d&wly

LIVERY STABLES.

W. B. HUDSON, of Louisville, Ky. J. W. HIGHTOWER of Griffin.

HUDSON & HIGHTOWER,

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.

Good Shed Lots for Drovers.

All kinds of Vehicles to hire at reasonable prices.

Near the Passenger Depot,

Griffin, Georgia.

mar25-d1y

To Printers.

WE WILL SELL A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR country printing office at very low figures. A good outfit for a job office, also, included.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

oct19-tf

$776 A MONTH to Agents—Wanted at once. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

WORKING CLASSES—Male or Female, $20 a week, employment at home, day or evening; no capital; instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 172 Greenwich Street, New York.

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists.

Rupture Trusses. SILVER PLATED RUBBER TRUSSES Relief, Comfort and Cure for Hernia or Rupture. Five steel Spring coated Trusses with hard rubber, highly polished. Free from all dirt, rust, chafing, strapping or girthing appliances. Cure, easy, light, safe and durable. Unaffected by bathing. Always polished. Every desirable pattern, including the New Hard Rubber Elastic Stocking Truss. Sent by Mail or Express C. O. D. to any part of the world. Send for Illustrated Catalogues. Established 1857. Chemut street, Phila., and 737 Broadway New York. Beware of unfounded imitations.

$2500 A YEAR made with our splendid COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.

Represents 60 different books, wanted in every family. Agents wanted in every County and Town in the United States, to make a permanent business on these works.

SALES SURE and PROFITS LARGE.

Complete outfit sent post-paid on receipt of $1.50, enabling you to commence at once. For outfit and full particulars address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOMETHING That will TO DO, you, Consonial, honorable EMPLOYMENT. OUTFIT FREE.

LARGE CASH WAGES GUARANTEED FOR ALL, either sex, young or old; can be done during leisure time or your homes or PAYS IMMENSELY to travel. Large Salaries to experienced AGENTS. A SPLENDID OUTFIT FREE! Address Write for it at once, to LALANDE & HALL, 16½ North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA.

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN Q. HALLOCK, 18 Platt st., N. Y.

RHEUMATIC NEURALGIA
FACTS SWORN TO

DR. J. P. FITLER.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penn'a in 1835, and after 20 years' experience, perfected Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to this 26th April, 1871.

F. A. OSBOURN, Notary Public, Phila.

We Clergymen were cured by it, and will satisfy any one writing us. Rev. Thos. Murray, D. D., Frankford, Phila. Rev. G. H. Ewing, Media, Pa. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. O. G. Smith, Pittsford, N. Y. Rev. Jos. Foster, Falls Church, Phila., &c. Afflicted should write Dr. Fitler, Phila., for explanatory Pamphlet & guarantee, gratis. $50 Reward for an incurable case. No cure no charge, a reality. Sold by druggists.

Millions of Acres
RICH FARMING LANDS
IN NEBRASKA,
NOW FOR SALE VERY CHEAP
Ten Years Credit.
Interest Only 6 per cent.

Descriptive Pamphlet, with Sectional Maps, sent free.

THE PIONEER,

a handsome Illustrated Paper, containing the HOMESTEAD LAW, mailed free to all parts of the world. Address,

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WE WANT 1,000 FIRST CLASS
Book Agents
at once, to sell two of the most popular works ever published.
U. S. BONDS a record of prison life at Fort Delaware, by Rev. I. W. K. Handy
AND
Marshall's Life of Gen. Robert E. Lee.
Send for circulars at once.
TURNBULL BROTHERS,
4w BALTIMORE, MD.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease yields, when Remedy is used warm and system put in perfect order by the wonderful alterative power of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken earnestly, to correct blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically upon diseased glands and lining membrane of nose and communicating chambers. Catarrh Remedy should be applied warm with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only instrument with which fluid medicine can be *perfectly* applied to all parts of passages and chambers in which ulcers exist and from which discharge proceeds. So successful has this treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "Cold in Head" or *Catarrh* he can not cure. The two medicines with instrument $2, by all druggists.

EST'D. 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING
—BREAD—

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
and do not be put off with any other kind.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Steamboats and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior, Baking and Yeast Powders of 8cts or short Weight. Dooley's Yeast Powder is warranted full strength and weight. Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY'S BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK

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ADAIR & BROTHERS,

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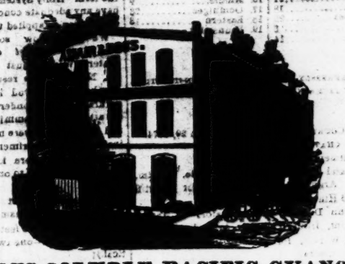
Wholesale Dealers in Grain, Hay, Flour, Provisions, Feathers etc.
Next Door to Corner Alabama Forsyth Sts., Atlanta, Ga.



2,000 TONS SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.
1,000 TONS PATAPSCO GUANO.
1,000 TONS CHESAPEAKE GUANO.
1,000 TONS ZELL'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING THE ABOVE STANDARD GUANOS THAT ARE TOO WELL KNOWN in Georgia to need any commendation from us, we have the exclusive agencies in Middle and Northern Georgia for these Guanos, and are now prepared to offer to the planter upon reasonable terms. Will give a call, on all of them, to pay cotton at 15c. per lb. Respectfully,

ADAIR & BROTHERS.

a1dtf

NO COMPETITION PERMITTED

1854 **G. W. JACK,** 1873

STEAM
Candy and Cracker MANUFACTORY,

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE SOUTH.

CANNED VEGETABLES.

CANNED OYSTERS, POTTED MEATS, CANNED FRUITS, BASKETS, TOYS, TRUNKS, CRACKERS CANDIES, IN ANY QUANTITY

Western and Northern Orders Duplicated.

sep28-d

ATLANTA AUCTION HOUSE

NO. 26 PEACHTREE STREET,

Joyner & Stockton.

WE DO EXCLUSIVELY A COMMISSION BUSINESS. WE BUY NO GOODS. WE HAVE NO BY-BIDding; no Peter Funking, but a straight out legitimate business. Prompt attention given to all orders entrusted, and consignments solicited.

Special Attention Given to the Sale of Real Estate.

Auction Sales Every Thursday Morning at 10:30 o'clock.

feb26—dtf JOYNER & STOCKTON.

CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS

WEBSTER & MARKS.

The Largest & Best Appointed Shops South of the Ohio

DAILY CAPACITY OF FOUNDRY, 15 TON. MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE Engines, Narrow Guage Locomotives, Upright and Horizontal Blowing Engines of the most approved construction, with the entire equipment of Blast Furnaces, Mining Machinery, Cornish Mining Pumps Mill Machinery for Steam and Water, and Castings for railroads.

Agents for Earl's steam Pumps, Brooks' Cotton Presses.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF

Heavy Castings, Architectural Iron Works, and all Castings for Gas and Water Works.

We would particularly call the attention of capitalists intending to erect furnaces, as we are prepared to make proposals for entire equipment of same at Eastern rates.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

jan

FOR SALE--ONE SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE

Nearly new, very conveniently arranged, with eight clothes presses and closets, central location, and good neighborhood, will be sold low and on very easy terms. Apply to

feb27-dtf T. G. EISWALD, 58 Wheat Street.

D. F. FLEMING & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Boots and Shoes

WE ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising every variety, which are offered for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. All goods with our Brand are warranted.

D. F. FLEMING & CO.,

No. 2 Hayne St., corner of Church St., Charleston, S. C.

feb26—codlm

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should, regards any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has annual payments to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 30 to 75, labouring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during this long period of time, a solitary death or case of fever has occurred. This is worth saying. I am also prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. Those in need of a PURIFIER, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, MORBUS, BILLIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHE, or other disorders of a Scandalous climate, but stands worthy to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists.

Please send orders to Dr. Calhoun's office, 13 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga., and see that the signature of R. G. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

R. G. WILLIAMS,
Successor to Dr. Calhoun.

Reference: Bank of Fulton, Atlanta, Ga.; Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Ga.; Bank of Commerce, Savannah, Ga.; Bank of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.

mar4-dly

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a

WAREHOUSE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton, Grain, Hay and Produce generally, for which we guarantee quick sales and prompt returns.

In connection with two large store rooms we have at present, we are now erecting and will soon have completed a large and commodious FIRE-PROOF COTTON WAREHOUSE on the corner of Broad and Marietta streets, convenient in all respects to planters.

G. T. & A. F. HURT,
Office No. 15 Marietta street, (near Broad.)
Atlanta, Georgia.

REFERENCES:

Atlanta National Bank. John H. James, Banker, Georgia Loan and Trust Co. State National Bank, Chattanooga Bank of Georgia, W. M. & E. J. Lowry, Bankers

mar14-d1m

Granger's Guano.

Delivered anywhere in the City or on the Cars at $40 Per Ton.

The Ammoniated Phosphate $30 Per Ton.

Orders left with any of the following, or with Messrs. Redwine & Fox, or addressed to THOS. M. G. ELLIS, Manufacturing Chemist.

feb25-dtf

Grand Lottery of Real Estate!

THE GEORGIA
Real Estate and Immigration Company

OFFER THE PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING SCHEME:

$126,000 REAL ESTATE IN GEORGIA!

640 PRIZES!

WHOLE TICKETS ONLY SOLD.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - $25,000.

TICKETS $10 EACH.

Legalized by State authority, and Drawn in public in Augusta, Georgia, on Class A to be drawn on the 2nd of April, 1874. 640 Prizes, amounting in the aggregate to $126,000.

1st and Capital Prize—An Improved Lot in the city of Atlanta, situated at the corner of Loyd and Wall streets, within 60 feet of the Union Passenger Depot 85 feet front and running back 110 feet, to 20 feet alley—a new and elegantly constructed four-story building thereon, basement, store rooms and sleeping apartments—can be rented for $2,000 00 per annum, valued at $25,000

2nd PRIZE—A City Lot on west side of Spring street, between Cain and Harris streets, fronting 100 feet, and running back 240 feet, to an alley, whereon is thereon erected a new and elegantly built dwelling house, containing eleven commodious rooms besides bath rooms, store rooms, water closet, fuel rooms, etc., with water works attached, hot and cold water pipes, and all necessary out buildings. One of the most desirable city residences in the South, valued at 10,000

3rd PRIZE—A Farm in the far famed Cedar Valley, Polk county, Georgia, two and a half miles from Cedartown, containing 320 acres—half cleared, balance well timbered and running water, comfortable buildings etc., valued at 12,000

4th PRIZE—A Farm in Nacoochee Valley, White county, Georgia, of 320 acres, well improved and in a high state of cultivation, good dwelling, out and necessary outbuildings, and joining the new and magnificent possessions of Capt. James S. Nichols, valued at 12,000

5th PRIZE—A Farm of 300 acres, situate twenty miles west of Macon, in Crawford County, Georgia, on the fork of Big and Little Schoseona Creeks—said farm is in good state of cultivation, balance heavily timbered, with oak, hickory and beech—good dwelling, out houses, etc., capital gin and cotton press. Valued at 10,000

6th PRIZE—A Tract of Land of 25 acres, situate in Richmond county, Georgia, one-half mile from the corporate limits of Augusta, Georgia, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of an elegant frame dwelling with all the necessary out buildings, in good order, etc., valued at 8,000

7th PRIZE—A recently improved City Lot in Marietta, Georgia, containing about two acres, with a ten room dwelling house thereon, in good repair, kitchen, servant's house, dairy house, stables, etc., within 300 yards of the Railroad Depot, valued at 5,000

One Prize of	7,000 00	Six Prizes, each	7,000 00
One Prize of	4,500 00	Six Prizes, each	4,500 00
One Prize of	1,300 00	Six Prizes, each	675 00
Three Prizes, each	1,100 00	Six Prizes, each	600 00
Two Prizes, each	900 00	Six Hundred approximation prizes	300 00
One Prize of	750 00		6,000 00

640 Prizes, amounting in the aggregate to $126,000

MODE OF DRAWING.

There will be upon the stage two glass wheels, the contents of which can be seen by all the spectators. A committee of two citizens, in no way connected with the management, and of undoubted integrity serving first counted and examined, will place in the larger wheel 25,600 tickets exactly alike, and having printed numbers from one to 25,600 corresponding to all the stubs already sold. A similar committee, having first counted and examined, will place in tubes precisely alike the prizes which are placed in the smaller wheel. Both wheels will then be turned until their contents are thoroughly mixed. A boy under fifteen years of age, blindfolded, will then draw from the larger wheel one of the 25,600 tickets, and handing it up in full view of the spectators and editors its number will be called by the order appointed for this purpose, so that all present may hear. The number will then be passed to the committee of citizens, who will see whether the number has been rightly called. It will then be passed to a registrar, who will file it, and record it upon a book prepared for that purpose. A boy of similar age will then draw from the smaller wheel one of the tubes containing a prize, which will be opened and held up to the view of the spectators and editors. The value of the real estate prize will then be called, and passed to the committee, who, after inspection, will give it to another registrar to file and record. The prize thus drawn will belong to the ticket bearing the number drawn immediately before it. This plan will continue, drawing first from the large wheel containing the tickets, and then from the small or prize wheel until all the tubes containing the prizes are drawn. An accurate record of the above will be kept on file, certified to by the committee of disinterested citizens officiating.

The Prizes below $300 in value are approximations, and will be determined and paid as follows: The numbers of all the Tickets sold being considered in a circle, an unbroken series from number 1 to number 25,600, and the wheel, in like manner as the drawing, will be turned, and the number next above the Capital Prize of $25,000 will be entitled to a Capital Prize of $5,000, and the number next below the Capital Prize of $25,000 will be entitled to a Capital Prize of $5,000. The next 200 numbers in numerical order will be counted for the $10 Prizes, thus making on the left hand side of the Capital the 600 nearest numbers, each of which will be entitled to a Prize of $10. All the Tickets drawing larger Prizes will be excluded, and the circle extended to include 600 ten more than the Capital, being 300 on each side, it being the purpose of the management not to duplicate Prizes.

MONEY—All money received from sale of Tickets will be deposited in Bank immediately on receipt of remittances.

TRANSFER OF TITLES.—Within ten days after the drawing, parties getting Real Estate on the scheme under this Scheme, are required to make good, valid and unencumbered titles thereto to the Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Company—said Company obligating themselves to transfer such title in fee simple to the party or parties who may draw such Prize of Real Estate.

Tickets can be had on application, personally or by letter, to authorized agents, the managers, or

JAMES GARDNER,
President Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Company,
Atlanta or Augusta, Georgia.

CORPORATORS.

Hon. WILLIAM SCHLEY, Savannah, Georgia.
ROBERT SCHLEY, Esq., Augusta, Georgia.
Col. JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Georgia.

MANAGERS.

A. M. WALLACE, Atlanta, Georgia.
H. L. WILSON, Atlanta, Georgia.
J. D. WADDELL, Atlanta, Georgia.

Parties desiring to dispose of their Real Estate through the Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Company in their next Grand Lottery, to be drawn on July 1st, 1874, can do so by addressing

JAMES GARDNER,
President Ga. R. E. & I. Co., Atlanta or Augusta, Georgia.

AGENTS wanted in every county.

jan1—d1tf

COTTON OPTION and PRICES DOWN

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE induced the manufacturers of STONEWALL, ETIWANS, RUSSELL'S COE'S, E. FRANK COE'S, COTTON TATES, POTASH COMPOUND, WOLFUL'S, CRESCENDO, PLANTERS and EXCELSIOR to reduce prices on them

HIGH STANDARD FERTILIZERS

AND GIVE THE

FIFTEEN CENTS COTTON OPTION.

All papers that I have advertised with will please change the matter of my advertisement as above, and oblige

MARK W. JOHNSON,
Atlanta, Georgia.

mar10—jan3—d&wtf

"FEED YOUR LAND AND IT WILL FEED YOU."

THE attention of Factors, Planters and Dealers in Fertilizers, is respectfully invited by this notice to the fact that their Factory at Charleston, S. C., is in full operation manufacturing their well known Standard Fertilizers, the

"Phosphe-Peruvian" and "Ammoniated Soluble Pacific"

At Greatly Reduced Prices. These Fertilizers are rich compounds of the most valuable fertilizing materials (selected from their Ashes) rendered soluble and ammoniated with No. 1 Peruvian Guano, Ammoniating Matter, making the most concentrated and profitable fertilizer in use, particularly adapted to the Cotton, Tobacco and Corn plants, containing the greatest amount of ammonia and acid and combining together as far as possible, the ingredients requisite to produce the largest crops.

Cash and Time Prices at Charleston:

		CASH.	TIME.
Phosphe-Peruvian Guano	Per ton of 2,000 lbs.	$33 00	$35 00
Ammoniated Soluble Pacific Guano	do. do.	45 00	48 00
Earle's Dissolved Bone Phosphate	do. do.	32 00	34 00
Pure South Carolina Phosphate, finely ground	do. do.	18 00	20 00

For Cartage Cost Dollar per ton, and Freight will be added, to be paid in Cash, on delivery.

A Liberal Discount to Dealers and Consumers.

JOHN R. SARDY & SON, Charleston, S. C.

To cash buyers I will allow a liberal discount from the above prices for PERUVIAN GUANO and SOLUBLE PACIFIC, and our DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE.

On time, planters by paying cash approval security, will be accepted. Atlanta prices same as Charleston and annual expenses added. Address for circulars, etc.,

JOHN R. SARDY & SON, Charleston, S. C.

Wholesale Agent for Georgia,
JOHN E. ALBERT & SON, Atlanta, Ga.

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